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NOTES ON LATIN ETYMOLOGIES¹

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1. *Adoleo* 'burn,' *adolesco* 'be kindled, burn' are separated by Walde s.v. from *adoleo* 'grow up,' *alo* 'nourish,' etc. And yet 'burn, blaze,' and 'grow' might easily come from 'spring up' or from a root expressing rapid motion, as in *alacer*. The two ideas are often united and regularly come from words of motion (cf. author, *Color-Names* 10 ff.), e.g.: Lat. *glisco* 'rise up, swell up : grow up; blaze up'; Westf. *lodern* 'üppig wachsen': NHG. *lodern* 'empor-flammen'; Icel. *íð* 'restless, motion,' *íða* 'move to and fro,' Skt. *édhatē* 'wächst, gedeiht, wird gross': Gk. *αἶθω* 'burn,' *αἰθύσσω* 'move rapidly, quiver, flicker,' etc. (*id. ibid.* 50).

2. *Alter* is certainly best explained as an original **al-tero-s* rather than **aliteros* (cf. Walde *Et. Wb.*² 28). It is formed with the comparative suffix *-tero-*, and is related to *alius* as Skt. *ántara-s* 'the other' to *anyá-s* 'other' or as Lat. *dexter* to Gr. *δεξιός*. One other possibility remains: *alter* may be a blend of an original **anter* (: Skt. *ántara-s*, Lith. *antras*, Goth. *anþar*, etc.) with *alius*.

3. *Antae* 'latera ostiorum,' etc. To the connections cited by Walde *Et. Wb.*² add Skt. *ánta-s* 'Ende, Saum, Rand, Grenze,' *ántya-s* 'am Ende befindlich, letzt,' Goth. *andeis* 'Ende,' etc. These need not be separated from *ante*. Compare especially the meanings in Arm. *and* 'unter, zur Seite von, entlang, gegen etwas zu,' Goth. *and* 'entlang, auf, über.'

4. *Ante* is explained by Walde s.v. as a loc. to **ant-* 'frons.' There is, however, no evidence for any such form. For *antiae* 'capilli demissi in frontem,' OHG. *endi*, ON. *enni* 'frons' are derivatives of **anti*, like Gk. *ἀντίος* (cf. Brugmann *Kurze vergl. Gramm.*, § 603, Anm.).

IE. **anti* may be divided **an-ti* and referred to IE. **an(a)* : Av.

¹ The second edition of Walde's *Lateinisches etymologisches Wörterbuch* is worthy of great praise and, in many respects, may well stand as a model for works of that kind. Its weakest point is in the explanation or lack of explanation of the meanings. It is to fill up some of these gaps that most of the following notes were written.

ana 'über—hin,' Gk. ἀνά 'an, auf; über—hin, entlang,' Goth. *ana* 'auf; an, wider,' etc.

For the formation compare **pre-ti*, **pro-ti* 'gegenüber, entgegen, gegen' in Skt. *prāti*, Gk. *πρότι*, *πρός*, etc. : Skt. *pra*, Gk. *πρό*, Lat. *pro* (Prellwitz *Et. Wb.*² 386); **po-ti*, Av. *pa'ti*, Gk. *πότι* : **apo*, **po* 'weg, ab' (Brugmann *Kurze vergl. Gramm.*, § 612, Anm.); Skt. *i-ti* 'so,' Lat. *itidem* : Lat. *i-d* etc.; **u-ti*, Av. *u'ti* 'so,' Lat. *ut*, etc. (*id. ibid.*, § 581).

5. *Arānea* 'spider.' Add to the words given by Walde s.v. early Du. *ragh*, *raghe* 'aranea,' Du. *rag* 'spiderweb' (Franck *Et. Wb.* 768), OLG. *raginna* 'hair,' OE. *ragu* 'lichen, Flechte' (author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XXII, 149).

6. *Arcus* 'bow,' OE. *earh*, ON. *or* 'arrow,' etc. (but not the Slav. words) may come from a root **arq-* 'shoot out : beam; burst forth, sing' : Skt. *arká-s* 'Strahl, Blitzstrahl, Sonne, Feuer; Lied, Sänger,' *rk* 'Glanz; Gedicht,' *árcati* 'strahlt; lobsingt,' etc. (cf. *Color-Names* 46).

For meaning compare : ChSl. *strěti* 'ausbreiten,' *strěla* 'Pfeil,' OHG. *strāla* 'Pfeil; Blitzstrahl,' etc. (No. 66).—Skt. *śālā-s* 'Stab, Stachel,' Gk. *κῆλον* 'shaft, arrow; shaft of light, sunbeam.'

7. *Candeo* 'glitter, shine, glow': Skt. (ç)*cand-* 'leuchtend,' etc., are referred to a root **sgend-* 'leuchten, entzünden' (Walde² 121). I should refer them rather to the root **sqand-* (**sgend-* in Kelt.) in Skt. *skándati* 'schnellt, springt, spritzt,' Lat. *scando*, etc. (author, *Color-Names* 52).

This illustrates a very common change in meaning; e.g.: Skt. *sphuráti* 'schnellt, stösst; zuckt, zittert; blinkt, funkelt.'—Lat. *spargo* 'scatter, sprinkle,' OE. *spearca* 'spark.'—Skt. *spandatē* 'zuckt, schlägt aus,' Lith. *spėndžiu* 'lege einen Fallstrick,' *spindžiu* 'glänze, strahle,' etc. (see No. 65). This is exactly like Skt. *skándati*, Gk. *σκάνδαλον*, Lat. *candeo*.

8. *Cānus* (**casnos*) 'gray,' *cascus* 'old' : OHG. *hasan* 'politus, venustus,' *hasnōn* 'polire,' *hasinunga* 'linitio,' MHG. *haseln* 'glätten,' OE. *haso* 'gray,' etc., plainly point to the primary meaning 'rub, polish.' The words are to be compared, therefore, with the root **qesā-*, **qās-* in ChSl. *česati* 'kämmen,' Lith. *kasau*, *kasinù* 'kratze,' Gk. *ξαίνω* 'scratch, comb,' *ξέω* 'scrape, smooth, polish,

plane,' ξύω 'scrape, smooth, etc.,' ξουθός 'thin, delicate, fine; yellowish, tawny' (cf. author, *Color-Names* 79 f.; *IE.* $a^x : a^xi : a^xu$ 93). (Sütterlin *IF.* XXIX [1911] 124 compares Gk. ξέ(σ)ω: ahd. *hasan* : thür. *hásig* 'glatt.')

Here also belong OHG. *haso* 'Hase,' etc. (but not OPruss. *sasnis*, Skt. *ṣaṣá-s* : Gk. *κεκῆνας · λαγῶνός*) not as "der Graue," but "der Dünne." Compare Lat. *lepidus* : *lepus*; Gk. *λαγρός* 'thin' : *λαγώς* 'hare.'

9. *Con-sīdero* 'contemplate, examine,' *dē-sīdero* 'long for' imply a **sīdero*, the primary meaning of which was probably 'tend toward, stretch toward.' Compare Skt. *sīdhyati* 'kommt zum Ziel, hat Erfolg,' Welsh *haeddu* 'porrigere, assequi,' Gk. *ἵθός* 'straight,' *ἰθύω* 'press on, be eager, strive; desire, intend,' OE. *sīdian* 'extend,' *besīdian* 'regulate, determine.' Cf. No. 60.

10. *Con-templor* 'view attentively, give attention to' is best explained, as in Fick I⁴, 443, as coming from the meaning 'stretch toward, tend toward,' not as given by Walde² s.v.

11. *Con-vīcium* 'a violent, loud noise, the sound of wrangling' probably comes, like Germ. *Aufbruch*, Engl. *uproar*, from the primary meaning 'agitation, a stirring about.' Compare Lith. *veikùs* 'schnell, flink,' *vikrùs* 'munter, rührig,' *apvėikti* 'bezwingen,' Lat. *vinco*.

12. *Curis* 'hasta' is no doubt from **cusis*, with which compare *cus-pis* 'point; spear.' The root *kus-* 'thrust, stick' may well be also in OE. *hosp* 'insult; reproach,' *hyspan* 'scorn, revile' (Johannson *IF.* XIX, 128), OE. *hūsc* 'mockery, insult,' OS. *hosk*, *husk* 'Spott,' OHG. *hosc* 'Schmähung, Spott,' *hoscōn*, MHG. *hoschen* 'spotten.'

13. *Damnum* 'loss, harm, injury' may or may not be from **dapnom* : Gk. *δαπάνη* 'expense,' Lat. *daps*. But Walde² s.v. is certainly wrong in saying: "Der Begriff des Schadens ist aus dem des notwendig gewordenen Aufwandes, des erlittenen Vermögensverlustes entwickelt." For the primary meaning of the base *dēp-*, *dəp-* was rather 'tear, rend, divide; lack, lose' : Skt. *dāpayati* 'teilt' (*dāti*, *dyāti* 'schneidet ab, mäht, trennt, teilt'), Gk. *δάπτω* 'tear, rend, devour,' etc. (cf. author, *IE.* $a^x : a^xi : a^xu$ 67 f.). I derive *damnum* from **dabnom* (base *dē-b-*, *də-b-*), and compare ON. *tapa* 'lose,' *tape* 'loss' (IE. **dəbēn*), *tāpr* 'scarce, scanty, narrow,' MLG.

teppen 'zupfen, pflücken' (*ibid.* 68; *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVIII [1903] 16). Cf. also Uhlenbeck *IF.* XXV (1909) 146.

14. *Dēfrutum* 'must boiled down' goes well with OHG. *prod*, OE. *broð* 'broth,' etc., but is not related to OE. *brēad* 'morsel, crumb; bread,' OHG. *brōt*, etc. As the OE. shows, the primary meaning of *bread* was 'morsel' not 'broth.' Germ. **brauda-*, pre-Germ. **bhrou-tō-m* 'fragment, morsel,' is a derivative of the root **bhereu-* in Skt. *bhārvati* 'kaut, verzehrt,' Av. *baourvō* 'Speise,' OE. *brēad* 'brittle,' OHG. *brōdi* 'gebrechlich,' OE. *brēotan* 'break,' *brīesan* 'crush,' OHG. *brōsma* 'Bröckchen, Krume,' etc. (*Color-Names* 25).

15. *Facies*, *fax* are referred to a root **ghuḏqʷ*, **ghuəqʷ* in Lith. *žvākė* 'Licht,' Gk. *διαφάσσειν* · *διαφαίνειν* Hes., *παιφάσσω* 'blicke wild umher, zucke, bewege mich schnell,' etc. The primary meaning is assumed to be 'funkeln, flimmern' (Walde² s.v. *facies*). This is putting the cart before the horse. In such words as *flicker*, *sparkle* the source can always be found in words denoting rapid motion. In fact, it can be set down as a principle that words meaning 'glitter, gleam, shine, etc.' are never original. The proof of this statement is found in my *Color-Names and Their Congeners*, Halle, 1902.

The root assumed above may have the ablaut-forms **ghouqʷ-*, **ghuqʷ-* (full form *-ouō* or *-euō*). Here then belong: OHG. *gougarōn*, MHG. *gougern* 'umherschweifen,' *gogeln* 'sich ausgelassen geberden, hin und her flattern,' *gugen* 'schwanken,' *gücken*, *gucken* 'neugierig schauen, gucken,' etc. (Cf. *Color-Names* 51; *IE.* *aʷ : aʷi : aʷu* 106.)

16. *Flāvus* 'golden yellow, reddish yellow' is best combined with *flāre* 'blow,' *conflāre* 'blow up, kindle' : OE. *blāes* 'a blowing, blast,' *blāest* 'blast; flame, glare,' *blāse* 'blaze, torch'; MHG. *erblüezen* 'erblühen; blühend, rot machen,' Lat. *flōreo* 'bloom,' *flōrens* 'shining, glistening, glittering,' *flōrus* 'shining, bright' (*Color-Names* 20, 64).

Or *flāvus*, perhaps from **bhlyuos*, may be more closely related to Skt. *bhāla-m* 'Glanz,' ON. *bál*, OE. *bāl* 'flame,' ChSl. *bělŭ* 'white,' Lith. *bálti* 'become white,' *báltas* 'white,' Gk. *φαλός* 'gleaming,' *φάλιος* 'light, white.' The two sets of words may be remotely related.

Germ. **blēwa-* 'blue,' OHG. *blāo* 'blau,' etc., cannot be combined

with the above. It is best explained as IE. **ml̥eu-* : Gk. *μολύνω* 'stain,' Skt. *malinā-s* 'filthy, dark-colored,' Welsh *melyn* 'yellow,' Lith. *mėlynas* 'blue,' Gk. *μέλας* 'black,' OE. *blæc* 'black,' etc. (author, *Jour. Germ. Phil.* I, 297 [Jan., 1898]; Hirt *PBB.* XXIII, 295, 307, 354 [Oct., 1898]).

Or **blēwa-* may come from pre-Germ. **bhl̥ēuo-* 'faded : livid, blue': Gk. *φλέω, φλύω* 'overflow, flow out,' Lat. *fluo* 'fall away, subside' (*Color-Names* 98). In this case it might be related in root to *flāvus*, but would not represent a common form. For meaning compare No. 27.

17. *Flustra* 'calm' may well belong to *fluo*, not in the sense 'flow,' but rather 'fall away, pass away, subside,' as: *exident gladii, fluent arma de manibus* Cic. *Phil.* xii. 3. 8; *buccae fluentes* ('fallen in, lank') Cic. *de Or.* ii. 66. 266; *surae fluxere* Luc. 9. 770. If *flustra* is from an older **fluxstra*, **bhluk-strā*, we may compare ON. *bliúgr* 'shy, bashful, retiring,' MHG. *blūc, bliuc* 'schüchtern, zaghaft, unentschlossen,' OHG. *blūgi-sōn* 'schwanken, wanken.' If **bhlus-trā* is the original form, compare Norw. *blyr* 'a moderating, becoming mild,' *blyren* 'mild, warmish,' *blyrast* 'become warm,' *bløgra* 'a very retiring, bashful person,' Swed. dial. *bloslin* 'weakly.' The original form is doubtful, but the meaning fits very well.

18. *Foedus* 'league, treaty, compact,' 'Bündnis' is referred in Walde² 303 without hesitation to *fīdo*. In this I agree. But *foedus* cannot be derived from the meaning 'trust' but rather 'bind, constrain.' Compare especially OE. *bād* 'pledge, thing distrained; impost' (*bāðian* 'take a pledge'), Alb. *bē* 'Eid, Schwur,' ChSl. *bēda* 'Not,' *bēditi* 'zwingen,' Goth. *baidjan* 'zwingen, gebieten,' etc., root *bheidh-* 'press, urge : convince (*πείθω*); be impelled, convinced, trust, believe (*fīdo*); press oneself on, rest on, abide' (OE. *bīdan* 'remain, continue,' etc., *Mod. Phil.* IV, 489 f.). For the meaning of the last cf. No. 72.

19. *Frazinus* 'ash' is compared with a number of other words for 'birch,' and also with ON. *þorker* 'bark,' etc. These words are then referred to a root **bherāg-* 'white tree' (or **bherē-*, as better given s.v. *flagro*). In this case we must assume that *bark* meant primarily 'birchbark,' and then 'bark' in general.

But it is more probable that *bark* belongs rather to *break, frango*,

as that which breaks or peels off, like Gk. λέπος, λοπός to λέπω; and that *birch* was 'the peeler,' i.e., the tree from which the bark is easily peeled (cf. *Color-Names* 24). Compare esp. Lith. *brežyti* 'abschälen, abledern,' *brāzdas* 'der Splint' (*ibid.* 68).

20. *Frēnum* 'bridle, curb, bit' may represent an earlier **bhregh-no-m*, and therefore may be compared with OE. *brigdīl*, *brīdel* 'bridle,' OHG. *brittil* 'frenum,' Germ. **bregdīla* : OHG. *brettan* 'ziehen, zücken; weben,' OS. *bregdan* 'knüpfen,' OE. *bregdan* 'move quickly, brandish; drag, pull, draw,' etc. (cf. Kluge-Lutz *Eng. Et.* 28), root **bhregh-*, perhaps in Skt. *bṛhāti* 'reisst, reißt aus,' *bṛdhā-s* 'ausgerissen,' *ni-barhayati* 'wirft hin,' *barha-s* 'Schwanz, Schweif.'

21. *Fundo* 'pour, pour out, shed; cast, found; scatter, cast, hurl; spread out, cast down, prostrate' is certainly related to Lett. *fūdu*, *just* 'verloren gehn, verschwinden' ('be scattered, pour out'), *faudēt* 'verderben, verlieren' ('scatter, disperse'), Lith. *žudýti* 'ums Leben bringen,' *žuti* 'umkommen,' etc. : OE. *gīetan* 'destroy,' *gēotan* 'pour, shed, cast; intr. flow,' *ā-gēotan* 'pour out, shed (blood); melt, found; destroy; deprive; flow out,' etc. Cf. author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XV (1900) 96; Holthausen *IF.* XX (1907) 327. For meaning compare Skt. *kṣáratī* 'fließt, gleitet, schwindet; giesst, strömt aus,' Gk. *φθείρω* 'ruin, destroy, kill; pass. go to ruin, perish.'

22. *Herba* 'springing vegetation, grass, green stalks or blades, green crops' from **gher-dhā* may be compared with OE. *græd*, *gærd* 'grass' from **ghrē-dho-s*, *græde* 'grassy,' root *gher-* 'shoot up, grow, etc.' : Lett. *ja'rs* 'Ast, Zweig,' OHG. *gruoen* 'grünen,' etc. (cf. No. 44). From 'shoot up, grow up' may also come *gher-*, *ghers-* 'starren, sich sträuben, borstig' discussed by Walde s.v. *ēr*.

23. *Lacer* 'mangled, torn to pieces,' *lacero* 'mangle, tear to pieces; censure, rail at,' Gk. *λακίζω* 'rend,' *ἀπέληκα* · *ἀπέρρωγα* Hes., etc. I refer to a root **lēk-* (not **ulēk-* as in Walde²): OHG. *lahan* 'schelten, tadeln,' OE. *lēan* 'blame,' *leahtor* 'reproach, sin,' OHG. *lastar* 'Schmach, Schimpf, Schande,' etc. For meaning compare Skt. *rāpas* 'Gebrechen, körperlicher Schaden, Verletzung,' OHG. *refsen* 'strafen, tadeln' (author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XIII [1898] 287). For meaning cf. No. 24.

24. *Laedo* 'damage, injure; trouble, annoy' may be derived from **slaidō* : OE. *slītan* (pre-Germ. **slīdonom*) 'tear, rend; destroy; slander,' *geslīt* 'rending; biting; calumny,' etc. (Johansson *PBB.* XIV, 316), Gk. *λοιδορος* 'reviling, abusive; reviler,' *λοιδορέω* 'rail at, abuse, revile,' *λοιδρός* 'bold, impudent.' With the root **slēi-d-* compare **slēi-t-* in Goth. *sleiþs* 'schädlich, schlimm,' *ga-sleiþjan* 'schädigen,' etc. (cf. author, *AJPh.* XXIV, 46). For meaning compare *lacero* 'rend, tear : censure, rail at.'

25. *Later* 'brick, tile' can be compared with *lātus* 'broad' as well as with Lith. *spleciū* 'breite.' In any case Gk. *πλίνθος* 'brick, tile' has nothing to do with it.

26. *Latus* 'side, flank' may be related to *lateo* 'lurk, lie hid,' Lith. *slatyti* 'sich ducken,' base *(s)*lāt-*. Compare the following: Early Du. *slinderen* 'gleiten, ausschlüpfen,' NE. *slender*, MHG. *slint* 'Schlund,' OSwed. *slind* 'Seite'; OE. *slincan* 'creep, slink,' MHG. *slanc* 'schlank, mager,' Dan. *slunken* 'schlaff, schlotterig, leer,' OE. *slæc* 'slack,' NE. dial. *slack* 'a hollow, esp. in a hillside, a shallow dell; the small of the back; the narrowest part of an animal's ribs,' Gk. *λαγάρως* 'slack, hollow, sunken,' *λαγών* 'empty space, cleft, cave; flank,' etc. (author, *AJPh.* XXIV, 53).

27. *Līvens* 'be bluish,' *līvor* 'bluish color' (: Ir. *lī*, Welsh *lliw* 'Farbe, Glanz'), etc. have meanings that naturally come from 'fall away, slip away, fade' : Skt. *lāyatē*, *līyatē* 'duckt sich, verschwindet,' etc. (see No. 36). To the same root belong Gk. *λειρός* · *ὁ ἰσχνὸς καὶ ὠχρός* Hes. 'thin, sallow' (cf. Prellwitz, *Et. Wb.*² 264), and also Lat. *lūridus* 'pale, yellow, sallow, ghastly, wan' (in spite of Walde's claim s.v.), and perhaps Ir. *liath* 'grau,' Welsh *llwyd* 'canus,' OBret. *loit* 'chenue' (*Color-Names* 98), either as 'faded' to Gk. *λοιτός* · *λοιμός* Hes., or as 'smooth, shiny,' to Gk. *λῖτός* 'smooth' (for meaning cf. No. 8). Ir. *lī*, etc., may also come from the meaning 'slippery, smooth' : Gk. *λειός* Lat. *lēvis*, like OHG. *glat* 'glatt, glänzend.'

For 'fall away, vanish, fade : become pale, sallow, livid, dark, etc.' (the color depends upon the object thought of), compare the following: MHG. *ver-swīmen* 'verschwinden,' OE. *ā-swāmian* 'cease,' *swāmian* 'become dark.'—Gk. *φλίω*, *φλιδάω* 'overflow, flow out from' : ChSl. *blědŭ* 'pale,' i.e., 'faded,' Lith. *blaiŭas* 'clear, bright; sober,' i.e., 'liquidus,' OE. *blāt* 'pale, livid,' OHG. *pleiza* 'livor'

(*Color-Names* 98).—OE. *wanian* 'wane, diminish' : *wann* 'dark,' *wanniht* 'pale,' NE. *wan*, etc.—Lat. *cavus* 'empty, hollow,' Skt. *çūna-m* 'emptiness, absence, want,' *çūnyá-s* 'empty, vacant, vain' : Gk *κύανος* 'dark-blue substance; blue corn-flower,' *κύνειος* 'dark-blue, dark-colored' (*ibid.* 100).—Gk. *μαδάω* 'be wet, melt away; fall off (of hair), be bald,' *μαδαρός* 'melting away; flabby, loose; bald,' ChSl. *modrŭ* 'livid' (cf. Uhlenbeck *Al. Wb.* s.v. *madirás*), i.e., 'fallen away, faded.'—Skt. *çīyatē* 'fall off, fall away, vanish' : *çyāmá-s* 'dark, black,' *çyāwá-s* 'dark, brown,' etc. (*Color-Names* 99).—Gk. *χαλάω* 'give way, slacken, loosen, let sink,' *χαλαρός* 'slack, loose, languid,' Lith. *geltas* 'fahlgelb,' etc. (*ibid.* 102).—MHG. *slūn* 'Faulenzen,' NHG. Alem. *šlūne* 'schlummern,' root **sleu-* 'slip, fall away, droop, etc.' : Cronenb. *šlŭnax* 'bleich, schmal, hager, kränklich aussehend.'—Norw. *saama* 'be slow and dull,' *saamutt* 'sluggish, dull,' *saam* 'faint or dull in reference to color; stale, tasteless,' ON. *sámr* 'ater, niger, fuscus,' root **sē-i-* (cf. No. 57). Cf. also No. 33 for meaning.

The same thought underlies such compounds as Lat. *dē-color* 'discolored, dull, brown'; Skt. *aparakta-s* 'entfärbt, bleich' (: *raktá-s* 'gefärbt, rot'); OE. *ǣ-hīw* 'paleness' (: *hīw*, *hēow* 'appearance, color,' Swed. *hy* 'skin'); Gk. *ὤ-χρος* 'pale, wan, pale-yellow, sallow,' *ὠχρος*, *ὠχρότης*, *ὠχρία* 'paleness' (*ὠ-*, Skt. *ā* 'aus, von,' OE. *ǣ-*, etc. + *χροιά*, *χρώς*, *χρῶμα* 'skin, color,' cf. *Color-Names* 102).

Līveo, therefore, may come from the root **lēi-* or (: NSlov. *sliv* 'bläulich' etc.) **slēi-* : OHG. *slēo* (**slaiwa-*) 'matt, stumpf, welk, lau, kraftlos, träge,' etc. In either case the development in meaning is the same, and admits of combining *līveo* : *obliviscor*, primarily 'let slip.'

28. *Longus* may be referred to a root **elengh-*, the primary meaning of which was perhaps 'stretch out.' From this would naturally come 'be long,' with its various derived meanings, and 'hasten, go forward.' For this original meaning compare the following: Lat. *longus* 'long; spacious; continuous,' Goth. *laggs*, OHG. *lang*, etc. 'long,' **longhos* 'extended,' MHG. *langen* 'sich ausstreckend etwas ergreifen; sich ausstreckend etwas geben, darreichen; angehen, betreffen,' *erlangen*, *gelingen* 'verlangen; erlangen,' MLG. *langen* 'langen, reichen; erlangen, erreichen,' OE. *langian* 'grow long;

long for (=reach out for); summon; belong, pertinere,' ON. *langa* 'long for,' Norw. *langa* 'long for; stretch out, take long steps; reach out,' MDu. *langhen* 'become longer; reach; long for,' 'porrigere, extensa manu offerre, proferre, educere, promere, suppeditare; attingere, pertingere' Kilian.

In all the above the meaning 'stretch out, extend' is apparent. From this may come 'take long steps, stride, spring, hasten' in Norw. *langa* 'take long steps,' MHG. *lingen* 'vorwärts gehen, gedeihen, gelingen,' *linge* 'eilig,' OHG. *lungar* 'rasch, munter, rüstig,' Skt. *laghū*-ṣ 'rasch, schnell : gering, leicht' (here the idea of lightness comes from quickness), *lāṅghati* 'springt über, schreitet über,' *laṅghayati* 'betritt, berührt, packt, fällt an, bewältigt, verletzt, kränkt,' *vi-laṅghan-* 'hinüberspringend oder gelangend; dringend zu,' Gk. ἐλεγχος 'proof, trial; reproach, insult,' ἐλέγχω 'examine, prove; overpower, convince, refute, confute, reproach.' Here the primary meaning was probably 'draw out, stretch out; reach out, attack.'

Compare the same change in meaning in the following: Gk. ὀρέγω 'stretch out : reach out, offer,' mid. 'stretch out : stride, go at full speed; reach at, aim a blow at, attack; reach for, long for, desire'; τείνω 'stretch, strain : hurry on, hasten; tend, refer, belong to; prolong,' ταναός 'stretched, long,' Norw. *tenja* (=Goth. *þanjan*) 'stretch out : take long steps, run rapidly,' Lat. *tempto* ('reach for, grasp at'), 'touch, attack; try, prove.'

The above combinations would include Lat. *levis* 'swift, nimble; light, slight' and its congeners. As indicated above, the meaning 'light' came probably from 'quick.' As the root occurs with and without a nasal, there is no reason for separating Lith. *ilgas* 'long' from Lat. *longus*.

It may be noted here that ChSl. *dlǫgŭ*, Skt. *ḍīrghá*-s, Gk. *δολιχός* 'long,' ἐνδελεχής 'continuous,' etc. may be derived from a root *delā*- 'stretch, spread out' (author, *Mod. Phil.* V, 286).

29. *Lumbus*, OHG. *lentī* 'Lende,' etc. : Goth. *land* 'land,' OPruss. *lindan* 'Tal,' Lith. *lindyne* 'Schlupfwinkel,' *lendū* 'krieche,' etc., is a comparison credited by Walde², s.v. *lumbus*, to Lewy *PBB.* XXXII (1906) 138. The same combination was given by me in *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVIII (1903) 17.

Skt. *rándhra*-m 'Öffnung, Höhle' is properly separated from *lum-*

bus and joined with OE. *rendan* 'rend,' a comparison that originated with me, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XV (1900) 98, not with Petersson *IF*. XXIII (1908) 389, who refers to my explanation.

Priority belongs to me also in *prehendo* : Lith. *gōdas*, *gūdas* 'Habgier,' *godūs* 'habgierig, geizig,' i.e., 'grasping,' *gōdas* 'Klette,' i.e., 'grasper,' from **ghōd-* not **ghād-* (*Mod. Lang. Notes* XV [1900] 95, *IF*. XVIII, 20; Uhlenbeck *PBB*. XXX [1905] 267); *rubus* 'bramble-bush' : Goth. *raupjan* 'rupfen,' etc. (*MLN*. XVI [1901] 310); *sileo*, Goth. *-silan* : OE. *sālnes* 'silence' (*MLN*. XVI [1901] 22; Holthausen *IF*. XXV [1909] 147); *stlembus* 'slow and clumsy in gait' : Norw. dial. *stolpa* 'mit steifen Schritten gehen, stolpern,' OSw. *stiælpā* 'umfallen,' Norw. dial. *stelpa* 'hemmen, hindern,' etc., root *st(h)elb-* from *sthel-* in Skt. *sthālati* 'stand' (*Mod. Phil.* VI, 450 f. [April, 1909]; Petersson *IF*. XXIV, 274 f. [June, 1909]).

30. *Lupa* 'meretrix' : "Auf Anklänge wie lett. *schlaups* 'schräg' u. dgl. (Wood *Am. Jour. Phil.* XXIV, 48) ist nicht zu bauen" says Walde s.v. That is very true—when taken out of their connection. But I assumed for the base **slēu-p-* 'slip' the developed meanings 'sloping' and 'sloppy,' which are very easily combined.

If *lupa* is for **slupa* 'a sluttish woman,' then we may compare OE. *slēfan* 'slip on (dress),' LG. *sluf* 'matt, schlaff, nachlässig,' Du. *slobbig* 'unsauber, viehisch' MLG. *sluwe* 'gemeines Weib, meretrix,' NE. *sloven*, etc., Lett. *schlaups* 'sloping,' root **slēu-* : Goth. *slīupan* 'schlüpfen,' OE. *slēpa* 'paste,' NE. *slop*, *sloppy*; ChSl. *sludy* 'Abhang,' 'slope,' ON. *slúta* 'hang down,' NHG. dial. *schlossen* 'schlaff oder weich werden,' NE. *slut* 'a careless, lazy woman; a jade, a wench; a female dog,' etc. Compare **slēmb-* in MHG. *slampen* 'schlaff herabhängen,' *slump* 'schlumpig,' NHG. *Schlampe*, *Schlumpe*, etc.

But after all it is just as probable that *lupa* 'harlot' is the same as *lupa* 'she-wolf.'

31. *Lutum* 'mud,' if from **sluto-m*, may be compared with Sc. *slud* 'mud,' MHG. *slote* 'Schlamm' (*AJPh.* XXIV, 49), root **slēut-* 'slip : be slippery, slimy,' : MHG. *slüdern* 'schleudern, schlenkern,' *slotern* 'schlottern,' etc. Compare OE. *slūpan* 'glide, slip' : *slyppe* 'slime, paste'; NHG. Tirol. *schlieren* 'gleiten, schlüpfen' : MHG.

sliech 'Lehm, Schlamm'; MHG. *sliechen* 'schleichen' : *sliech* 'lutum,' etc. (*ibid.* 51 f.).

32. *Mensis* 'month' comes from an earlier meaning 'moon': Gk. *μήνη*, Skt. *mās-*, Goth. *mēna* 'moon,' etc. Hence in finding out the original meaning we must work back from 'moon' not 'month.' Walde *Et. Wb.*² 477 says: "Der Mond als Zeitmesser der Idg. ist von Wz. **mē-* 'messen' aus benannt." This is the accepted theory. If that is so, then *moon* meant primarily 'measurer,' and then 'the period from one new moon to another.'

Now though a primitive people might measure their time by moons, it does not follow that they called the moon the measurer. They would name it rather from its most striking characteristic: its brightness. So we find the moon named in the following cases: MIr. *luan* 'light : moon,' Lat. *lūna* 'moon, month,' OPruss. *lauxnos* 'stars,' root *leuq-* 'shine.'—Gk. *σελήνη* 'moon, month,' *σελας* 'light, brightness.'—ON. *glámr* 'moon,' *glóa* 'glow.'—Skt. *drapsá-s* 'drop, sparkle : moon.'—Skt. *indu-ṣ* 'drop : moon.' Here the intermediate meaning must have been the same. Compounded with *pūrṇa-* 'full' occurs *pūrṇēndu-ṣ* 'fullmoon.'—Skt. *tamōghna-s*, *tamō-nuda-s* 'darkness-dispelling : sb. sun or moon.'—Skt. *tvējō-dvaya-m* 'the light-couple : sun and moon.'—Skt. *candrā-s* 'shining' : 'moon' *pūrṇa-candra-s* ('full-shiner') 'fullmoon.'—Skt. *tārā-patiṣ* ('star-lord') 'moon.' With the same original meaning occur other words for moon: *nakṣatra-nātha-s* 'star-protector'; *nakṣatra-rājas* 'king of the stars'; *ṛkṣa-rājas* 'king of the bears, i.e., the seven stars.'

From the above we may infer that the root **mē-* of *moon* meant 'bright.' This I identify with the root **mē-*, **mō-* 'bright, glorious, illustrious, renowned, great,' in OHG. *māri* 'clarus, praeclarus, illustris, celeber, conspicuus,' *mārī* 'claritas, claritudo, fama,' MHG. *mære* 'herrlich, berühmt, bekannt, gewaltig,' etc., Gk. *ἐγχεσίμωπος* 'spear-renowned,' OIr. *már*, *mór* 'great,' *máo* 'greater,' Goth. *maiza* 'more' from **mā-isēn* or **mō-isēn*, *maists* 'most.' The meanings 'bright, glorious, renowned, great' are naturally associated. Compare Skt. *māhas* 'Grösse, Macht, Glanz, Licht, Fülle.'

33. *Morbus* 'wasting disease' : Gk. *μόρφνος* 'dark-colored' (*Color-Names* 106), **mor-bh-* 'waste away, become faint, fade.' Compare **mere-q-* in Lat. *marceo* 'wither, droop, shrink,' *marcidus*

'withered, wasted, decayed; weak, feeble; faint, pale, dull,' Skt. *marcāyati* 'versehrt, beschädigt,' Av. *mahrkō* 'Tod, Verderben,' ChSl. *mrakū* 'Finsternis' (cf. Uhlenbeck *Ai. Wb.* 217); *mereg-* in ON. *morkna* 'zerfallen, verwittern, hinschwinden,' *myrkr* 'dunkel,' etc. On the ultimate root see Walde s.v. *marceo*. For meaning cf. No. 27.

34. *Nimis* 'too much, overmuch, excessively,' *nimius* 'excessive, too great, too much; too mighty, too powerful' are best derived from a base **nim-*, **neim-* 'strong, powerful.' Compare Welsh *nwyf* 'pervading element; vivacity, energy, vigor,' *nwyfo* 'lebendig werden,' *nwyfiant* 'Gewalt; Glanz,' Ir. *niam* 'Glanz,' *niamda* 'glänzend,' OHG. *neimen* 'festsetzen, meinen,' *beneimen* 'statuere, destinare, decernere, disponere,' OE. *nāming* 'contract, pact,' ME. *nimel* 'nimble.'

In all of these 'activity, strength,' is the underlying meaning. The Keltic words given above have been improperly referred to a root **nei-* 'glänzen' (cf. Walde² s.v. *niteo*). But as in Skt. *tvēṣá-s* 'heftig, ungestüm; funkelnd, glänzend' and in numberless other cases, the double meaning 'violent, strong' and 'glittering, bright' comes from a root **nei-* 'drive, incite; move rapidly, be quick, active': Lett. *naiks* 'schnell, gewandt,' *nikns* 'heftig, böse, zornig, boshaft,' Lith. *nikti* 'heftig beginnen,' *apnikti* 'anfallen,' Gk. *veikos* 'quarrel, strife; railing, taunt,' etc. (cf. Prellwitz *Et. Wb.*² 144 f.), OE. *genāgan* 'assail; address'; Lett. *naigs* 'flink, schnell; schlank, schön,' *naigls* 'schlank, nett, sauber,' *naigāt* '(das Vieh) unnütz, reiben; (drängen) verlangen'; Lett. *nīprs* 'hurtig, munter, stark,' Skt. *nipuna-s* 'geschickt, gewandt'; MPers. *nītan* 'treiben, führen,' OHG. *nīd* 'Kampfgrimm, Groll, Eifersucht, Neid,' *nīden* 'hassen, neiden,' etc.; Skt. *nīdati* 'verspottet, schmäht,' Gk. *ὀνειδίζω* 'assail, reproach, upbraid,' OE. *nætan* 'vex, oppress, subdue,' Goth. *ganaitjan* 'lästern, schmähen,' etc. : Skt. *náyati* 'führt, lenkt, leitet,' *vi-náyati* 'führt weg, verscheucht, züchtigt, straft.'

35. *Niteo* 'shine, glisten, look sleek,' *nitidus* 'bright, glistening; sleek, fat; rich, fertile,' *renīdeo* 'glisten, glitter, shine, be glad' cannot properly be referred to a root **nei-* 'shine,' since there is no such root. The primary meaning was rather 'clean, pure' from *nei-** 'drip, flow; wash cleanse': Skt. *nēdati* 'fließt, strömt': Lat. *renīdeo*; Skt. *nēnēkti* 'wäscht ab, reinigt,' Gk. *νίζω, νίπτω* 'wash,

cleanse' : Ir. *necht* 'rein' ; OE. *genip* 'mist, cloud,' etc. (see below), base *neib-* 'drip, flow' : Ir. *nōib* (purified) 'holy,' OPers. *naiba-* 'beautiful, good,' ON, *nīpr* 'neat,' Norw. *nipper* 'neat, dainty' (cf. author, *Color-Names* 66, 93; *AJPh.* XXI, 179).

For meaning compare the following: Lat. *cluo* 'purgo,' Gk. *κλύζω* 'wash,' Goth. *hlūtrs* 'lauter, rein.'—Skt. *dhāvatē* 'rennt, fließt,' *dhāvati* 'reinigt, spült,' *dhāutá-s* 'gewaschen, gereinigt,' *dhavalá-s* 'weiss' (cf. Uhlenbeck *Ai. Wb.* s.v.).—Lith. *pilù* 'giesse,' Lett. *pīlēt* 'tröpfeln; träufeln,' MHG. *vlæjen* 'spülen, waschen, säubern,' *vlāt* 'Sauberkeit, Zierlichkeit, Schönheit,' *vlætec* 'sauber, zierlich, schön' (author, *Color-Names* 66).

Since **nei-* meant primarily 'flow, drip; wash, cleanse,' we find derivatives signifying 'dripping, misty, dark.' Hence here belong: OE. *genip* 'mist, cloud, darkness,' *nīpan* 'grow dark' (: ON. *nīpr* 'neat,' etc.); Ir. *nigim* 'wash,' Skt. *nīhārā-s* 'Nebel,' Lat. *niger* 'dark, black' ("unwahrscheinlich" according to Walde² s.v.); Skt. *nīrā-m* 'Wasser,' *nīla-s* 'dunkelfarbig,' etc. (*Color-Names* 93, 100).

For 'dripping, misty, dark' compare: Gk. *λείβω* 'pour,' *λιβρός* 'dripping, wet; gloomy, dark.'—Skt. *kirāti* 'streut aus, giesst aus' : Lat. *cālīgo* 'vapor, mist; darkness, dimness' (*Color-Names* 93), Skt. *kilāsa-s* 'gefleckt, aussätzig,' *kāla-s* 'schwarz, blauschwarz,' Gk. *κηλός* 'spot, stain,' etc. (*ibid.* 86). Here we have 'drip, be misty, dark' and 'sprinkle, spatter, spot.'—Gk. *πρώξ* 'drop,' Skt. *pr̥ṣṇi-s* 'speckled, spotted,' Gk. *πρακνόν* · *μέλανα*, Hes. (cf. Prellwitz *Et. Wb.*² 363).—Lith. *dargùs* 'rainy,' OE. *deorc* 'dark,' Ir. *derg* 'red' (cf. Fick II⁴, 149; Uhlenbeck *PBB.* XXII, 536).

36. *Obliviscor* 'forget' is referred to *lino*, hence "in der Erinnerung übertünchen, überstreichen," or to *lēvis*, "in der Erinnerung glätten" (cf. Walde² 533). But where are parallels for this assumed change in meaning?

My explanation, which Walde disallows, joins *obliviscor* and *liveo* under the common meaning 'fall away, slip away,' root *lei-* in Skt. *lāyatē*, *līyatē* 'duckt sich, versteckt sich, verschwindet,' *līna-s* 'sich anschmiegend, geduckt,' *lāya-s* 'Verschwinden, Untergang, Tod,' MHG. *līn* 'lau, matt.'

That 'forget' can come from such a meaning compare the following: Lith. *slatyti* 'sich vor etwas ducken, drücken,' Lat. *lateo* 'lie

hid,' root **slā* : Gk. *λανθάνω* 'escape notice; mid. forget, lose, let slip' (cf. author, *AJPh.* XXIV, 44).—Lett. *glaums*, *glúms* 'glatt, schleimig' *glúmēt* 'glatt, schlüpfrig sein, werden' : ON., NÍcel. *gleyma* '(let slip) forget,' Norw. *gløyma* 'glemme, slippe af minde; ogs. forsømme, undlade,' 'let slip : forget; omit, neglect' (*Color-Names* 37).

Obliviscor, therefore, meant primarily 'let slip, lose' or 'slide over, slur.' For *līveo* see No. 27.

37. *Paedor* 'filth' is compared by Persson *Studien* 35, with ON. *feitr* 'fat,' Gk. *πιδύω* 'make to gush forth,' etc., from the root in Skt. *páyatē* 'schwillt, stotzt; macht schwellen,' *pívas* 'Fett, Speck,' Gk. *πιον* 'fat; rich milk,' *πιap* 'fat, tallow, suet,' etc. This combination is doubted by Walde, though "lautlich allerdings untadelhaft." That in meaning there is no difficulty, compare the following: OHG. *smero* 'Fett, Schmeer,' Goth. *smairpr* 'Fett,' Lith. *smarsas*, *smarstē* 'Fett' : *smarstas*, *smarvė* 'Gestank,' Goth. *smarna* 'Mist, Kot.'—NHG. (oberd.) *Schmutz* 'Schmutz : Fett, Talg.'

38. *Pestis* 'destruction, death' may come from **tues-ti-s* : OHG. *thwes-ben*, *dwes-ben* 'auslöschen, vertilgen, verderben,' LG. (Waldeck) *düspen* 'unterdrücken, bezwingen, löschen,' Lat. *tes-qua* 'desert, waste' from **t(u)esquā*, ChSl. *tǔšťi* 'leer,' Skt. *tucchyá-s* 'leer, öde, nichtig,' Av. *tusen* 'sie entleeren sich,' Bal. *tusag* 'ausgehen, erlöschen, verlassen werden,' etc. (cf. author, *AJPh.* XX, 263 ff.; *Color-Names* 105).

39. *Pīca* 'magpie,' *pīcus* 'wood-pecker' are well referred to a root **peik-*, **peig-* : Gk. *ποικίλος*, etc. But from these should be separated OHG. *speh*, *speht* 'Specht' : OE. *specca* 'speck' (cf. Walde² 580 with lit.), Lith. *spógas* 'Punkt, kleines Fleckchen,' MLG. *spakeren* 'sprühen,' MHG. *spachen* 'bersten machen,' *spaht* 'Geschwätz, lauter Gesang,' *spehten* 'schwätzen' (cf. *Color-Names* 17). *Specht*, therefore, is named from its gay color, like Lat. *pīcus*, or else from its loud tones. In either case the original root is the same: **speg-* 'burst : scatter, sprinkle, sparkle; crackle, chatter.'

40. *Plaga* 'hunting-net, snare; spider-web; bed-curtain' corresponds exactly with MLG. *vlake* 'flaches Flechtwerk aus Zweigen, als Hürde, Faschine, Darre, Wagenleiter; ein kleines Netz,' Swed. dial. *flake* 'wickerwork, portable hurdle,' EFries. *flake* 'Zaun von

abgeschnittenen Zweigen, Geflecht, Flechtwerk, Hürde,' MDu. *vlaake* 'Flechtwerk,' Du. *vlaak*, etc. (cf. Franck *Et. Wb.* s.v.).

Compare with these ON. *flókenn* 'verworren,' NIce. *flókinn* 'tangled; complicated,' Norw. *flōken* 'twisted, gnarled (of tree); complicated,' *flōke* 'a tangle, a matted mass (of hair, thread, etc.); confusion,' ON. *flōke*, NIce. *flóki* 'felt,' *flókna* 'become matted or entangled; become complicated,' *flækja*, 'entanglement; wild vetch,' *flækja* 'entangle, complicate; entrap,' ON. *flækia*, Norw. *fløkja* 'entangle,' *fløke* 'snarl, tangle; complication,' etc.

These are from a base **pelāg-* 'fold, plait,' root *pel-* in Gk. *πλέκω*, Lat. *plico*, *plecto*, *du-plus*, Gk. *διπλάσιος*, *δίπαλτος* 'double,' Goth. *falpan* 'falten,' etc.

Plaga 'region' is a different word, and belongs naturally to **pelāg-* 'flat.'

41. *Plōro* 'wail, weep' from **plōsō* : Norw. *flaasa* (**flēsōn*) 'buse frem, løbe lige til' (Aasen 166), 'særlig : være aabenmundet, plumpe ud med noget' (Ross 181) 'blurt out,' *flaasen* 'blurting out,' 'herausplatzend,' Swed. *flåsa* 'keuchen, schnaufen, schnauben,' Norw. *flas* 'frivolous person,' *flasa* 'be loose or careless in dress or behavior; flirt,' Swed. dial. *flasa* 'act hastily or frivolously,' Dan. dial. *flase* 'be wanton,' Icel. *flas* 'rashness,' *flasa* 'rush (into anything),' Swed. *flård* 'Eitelkeit, Tand,' OE. *fleard* 'folly,' *fleardian* 'play the fool; grow luxuriantly,' etc., root **ple-s-* 'flap, flutter : flap open; flap, beat; flutter, flicker' : Lith. *plezdu*, *plaznōju*, *plesdenù* 'flap, flutter,' *plastu* 'beat (of pulse), flap (of wings),' *pleskoju* 'clap (the hands),' etc., Swed. dial. *flasa* 'blaze,' NE. *flash*, etc. (cf. *Color-Names* 18).

Or *plōro* may have original *r* : Norw. *flara* 'flare; dress showily,' *flar* 'spangle, tinsel,' 'Flitter,' NE. *flare*.

For meaning compare Norw. *flīpa* 'flap open, gap (of clothes); weep,' *fleipa* 'flap open; weep; chatter, babble; flirt, dally,' Swed. *flepa* 'flennen,' etc.

42. *Posco*, *prex*, *precōr*, *procus*, etc., are referred to a root **pereh-* 'ask, beg,' on which see Walde² s.v. *posco*. I see no reason why **pereh-* may not be an outgrowth of the root **pere-* 'press forward, go forward,' in Lat. *per*, *pro*, *portus*, etc. In that case the earlier meaning may still be preserved in Icel. *fergja*,

Norw. *fergja*, *farga* 'press,' *farg* 'press, pressure, weight.' Compare the following:

**Pere-g-* : Goth. *-friks* 'gierig,' ON. *frekr* 'gierig, kühn, wild,' OE. *frec* 'bold, greedy,' MHG. *vrech* 'mutig, kühn, dreist,' ON. *frøkn* 'kühn, mutig,' OE. *frēcne* 'daring, bold, severe, wicked, terrible,' OS. *frōcni* 'verwegen, kühn; frech, wild,' etc. According to Walde the meanings of the above are not near enough to those of *perek-* to prove relation. And yet Walde finds no difficulty in admitting *procax* 'forward, bold, insolent.'

**Pere-m-*, **pro-m-* : Lat. *premo* 'press, crowd, urge, importune,' OE. *firmettan* 'ask, request,' *frymdig* 'inquiring, inquisitive; desirous,' Gk. *πρόμος* 'the foremost,' ON. *framr* 'prominent, brave; bold, forward,' OE. *fram* 'vigorous, bold, brave,' *fremman* 'further, urge, incite' (cf. author, *Color-Names* 85).

**Pγ-t-* : OHG. *furdīr* 'weiter nach vorn,' *furdiren* 'vorwärts schaffen, fördern, befördern,' *fordar* 'voranstehend,' *fordarōn* 'fordern, verlangen.'

**Perēi-* : Gk. *πεῖπα* 'attempt, trial; assault,' *πειράω* 'attempt, try, prove, examine, question,' Lat. *experior*, Goth. *fraisan* 'versuchen,' OE. *frāasian* 'tempt; question,' *gefrāasian* 'find out by inquiry,' 'erfragen' (Hirt *Ablaut* 121).

In view of the above there is nothing to hinder deriving **perek-* from the root **per-*.

It is worthy of note here that the reference of Gk. *θεο-πρόπος* 'prophet,' *θεοπροπία* 'oracle' to a base **prok-uo-* is confirmed by the usage in Germ.: ON. *frétta* 'erfahren, Kunde bekommen von etwas,' *frétt* 'das Fragen, Erforschen, bes. des Orakels,' OE. *freht* 'divination,' *frihtere* 'soothsayer,' *frihtrian* 'practice divination.'

43. *Rādix* 'root,' Gk. *ῥάδιξ* 'branch; switch, rod,' *ῥάδαμνος* 'a young branch, sprout, shoot,' etc., may be referred to a base **uerod-* 'twist, wind' : Gk. *ῥαδινός*, Aeol. *βραδινός* 'slim, slender,' i.e., 'schwank, schlank,' *ῥαδανίζω* 'swing, move backward and forward, esp. of wool in spinning,' *ῥοδανίζω* 'twist threads, spin,' *ῥοδανός* 'wavering, flickering,' Goth. *wratōn*, ON. *rata* 'wander,' perhaps also Skt. *vradatē* 'wird weich' (author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVI (1901) 308; *Color-Names* 13).

The ultimate root is *uere-* 'turn, twist, wind, etc.,' whence also

may come: Goth. *wairpan* 'werfen,' i.e., 'torquere,' Lith. *verbiù* 'wende um,' *verbà* 'Weidenrute, Reis, Gerte,' *vĩr̃bas* 'Reis, Gerte,' *virbinis* 'Schlinge,' etc., Gk. *ρέμω* 'turn round and round,' mid. 'wander, rove,' *ρομβέω* 'spin; whirl, hurl,' MLG. *wrimpen* 'das Gesicht verziehen' (author, *IF.* XVIII, 13); Gk. *ρέπω* 'incline, sink,' 'vergo,' Lith. *virpiu* 'zittere, bebe,' *verpiù* 'spinne,' Gk. *ῥαπίς* 'rod,' *ῥαπίζω* 'beat,' base **ure-p-*; Lat. *vergo* 'bend, turn, incline,' MLG. *werken* 'wirken; weben, sticken,' Skt. *vr̥ṇákti, várjati* 'wendet, dreht,' MHG. *renken* 'drehend ziehen, hin und her bewegen,' *ranken* 'sich hin und her bewegen,' NHG. *ranken, Ranke*, etc.

Gk. *ρίζα* 'root' from **uridiā* should be separated from *rādīx*, though the primary meaning is the same. Compare LRh. *writen* 'drehen, verdrehen, wringen,' Du. *wrijten* 'zanken,' Norw. dial. *vritast* 'dispute, bandy words,' *vriten* 'distorting (words),' etc., base *ureid-* 'turn, twist; move back and forth, rub' : OE. *writan* 'write,' etc. (cf. *IE. a^x : a^{xi} : a^{xu}* 32 f., *Mod. Lang. Notes* XXV, 220).

Similarly from *ureit-* 'turn, twist, wind, etc.,' come OE. *wriþan* 'twist; bind,' ON. *riða* 'drehen, winden, binden; bestreichen, beschmieren,' NFries. (Sylt) *wrir* 'reiben,' NHG. dial. (Tirol) *reiden* 'wenden, drehen; reiben,' OHG. *reidi* 'lockicht, kraus,' MHG. *reitel*, MLG. *wrēdel* 'Prügel, Knüttel,' *writ* 'dichter, krauser Busch oder Baum,' OE. *gewrid* 'thicket,' *wrīdan* 'grow, flourish.'

44. *Rāvus* 'gray, gray-yellow, tawny' may or may not be related to *gray*, Germ. **grēwa-*, but it is next to certain that neither word comes from the root **gher-* 'strahlen.'

In the first place **gher-* meant 'shoot out, grow : radiate, beam' : OE. *grōwan* 'grow,' OHG. *gruoen* 'grünen,' Lett. *fa'rs* 'Ast, Zweig,' *fa'rains* 'ästig; strahlend,' *fa'rōt* 'Äste, Zweige treiben; Strahlen werfen,' Lith. *žerėti* 'im Glanze strahlen,' *žarijas* 'glühend, feurig glänzend,' etc. (*Color-Names* 38). 'Grow : be green; shoot out : beam.'

Compare the synonymous root **ghel-* : Lith. *žėlti* 'grünend wachsen,' *želmū* 'Pflanze, Sprössling,' *žālias* 'grün; roh, ungekocht,' *žolė* 'Gras, Kraut,' Gk. *χλόη* 'the first light green shoot of plants in spring, esp. young green corn or grass,' *χλωρός* 'pale-green, greenish-yellow; yellowish; greenish, sallow; green, fresh, opp. to dry; fresh, blooming,' OHG. *gelo* 'gelb,' *gluoen* 'glühen,' Lith.

zālas 'rot, von Rindern,' Lat. *helvus*, etc. (cf. Kluge *Et. Wb.* s.v. *gelb*). Here the various color-words had reference primarily to sprouting, fresh growing shoots and plants: 'greenish, yellowish, yellow.' But the color-words were derived from the meaning 'grow, sprout,' not the reverse.

For meaning compare Skt. *āndhas* 'Kraut, Grünes,' Gk. *ἄνθος* 'sprout, flower, bloom,' *ἀνθέω* 'shoot up, sprout, bloom, flourish, shine,' *ἀνθηρός* 'blooming, bright-colored'; Gk. *φύομαι* 'arise, spring up, grow,' *φύμα* 'growth,' OE. *bēam* 'tree, beam; pillar of light,' *sun-bēam* 'sunbeam,' NE. *beam* 'shine'; Gk. *ῥάδαμνος* 'a young branch, sprout, shoot,' Lat. *radius* 'staff, rod, spoke; beam of light,' *radians* 'beaming, shining.'

On the other hand, *gray* could come from *gher-* 'shoot up, grow; beam' only by passing through the earlier meaning 'bright, beaming,' which is altogether improbable. Germ. **grēwa-* meant rather primarily 'streaked, grimy': Gk. *χραύω* 'graze, scratch,' etc. (cf. *Mod. Phil.* I, 241). Similarly MHG. *grīs* 'grau, greis': Gk. *χρίω* 'touch lightly, rub, smear, color,' MHG. *gristen* 'zerreiben,' NE. *grime, grimy*, etc. (*Color-Names* 74).

For meaning compare the following: ON. *rein* 'Streifen Land': Lith. *raiņas* 'graubunt gestreift'; OE. *rīpan* 'reap,' Norw. *ripa* 'abreissen, abstreifen,' *rīpa* 'ritzen, Striche machen,' *rīp* 'Strich, Streifen': OPruss. *raoban* 'gestreift,' Lett. *rāibs* 'bunt, fleckig,' Lith. *raiņas* 'graubunt, gesprenkelt,' Ir. *riabach* 'gesprenkelt, grau' (*ibid.* 76. cf. No. 48).—Lat. *molo*, root **mel-* 'rub, crush': 'smear, mark': Gk. *μολύνω* 'stain, defile,' Skt. *malinā-s* 'schmutzig, schwarz,' Gk. *μέλας* 'black,' OPruss. *melne* 'blue spot,' Welsh *melyn* 'yellow,' Lat. *mulleus*, etc.—Skt. *bābhasti* 'zermalmt,' Gk. *ψῆν* 'rub,' *ψαίρω* 'graze, touch lightly': *ψᾶρός* 'ashen-gray, speckled, dapple-gray' (cf. No. 70).—Lith. *kasinù* 'kratze,' Gk. *ξαίνω* 'scratch,' OHG. *hasan* 'politus': Lat. *cānus*, etc. (cf. No. 8).

Lat. *rāvus* may be related to *grāy*, with the meaning developed as indicated above, or may belong to *ravus* 'hoarse,' with the common meaning 'rough, broken' (*Color-Names* 77).

45. *Rēn* 'kidney' may, for lack of a better explanation, be referred to an earlier **reguhn-*, transposed from **neguhr-*: *nefrōnes*, Gk. *νεφροί* 'kidneys.'

46. *Rēpo* 'creep, crawl' : Norw. dial. *raava* 'bevæge sig, røre sig, kravle,' 'stir about, move about, crawl' (Ross *Norsk Ordbog* 593), Icel. *ráfa* 'wander, rove, stray about,' *ráf* 'roving, rambling.' For other words see Walde s.v. *rēpo*. Süttelin *IF*. XXIX, 128, compares Tirol. *refen*, *refeln* 'auf dem Boden mit allen Vieren herumkriechen,' *reffeln* 'herumkriechen, klettern.'

47. *Rideo* 'smile, laugh' : Skt. *vrīdyati* 'wird verlegen, schämt sich,' base **urizd-* (Ascoli *IF*. XIII, 278) 'turn, wind : draw back, be bashful; be gentle, smile' : OE. *wrāstan* 'twist,' ON. *reista* 'verdrehen, verrenken, krümmen,' pre Germ. **uroizd-*.

For meaning compare Swed. *smita* 'schleichen, sich drücken,' Norw. *smiten* 'einschmeichelnd,' Lett. *smaidīt* 'schmeicheln,' *smaida* 'das Lächeln,' etc.; Norw. *smȳta* 'heimlich wegnehmen, verstecken,' *smøyta* 'schleichen, sich halb verschämt und lächelnd zurückziehen,' *smuta* 'leise reden, heimlich lachen,' MHG. *smutze(r)n*, *smunzeln* 'schmunzeln,' etc. (author, *Mod. Phil.* IV, 496 f.).

48. *Rigo*, *-āre* 'conduct water to a place, water' may be from a noun **rigā* 'channel, groove for water to run in,' 'Furche, Rinne.' Compare Lith. *rėžiū*, freq. *raižau* 'ritze, schneide, reisse,' *rėžis* 'Einschnitt, Schramme, Streifen,' Norw. dial. *reik* 'strip, line; dividing line of the hair; a streak or stripe on a tree, caused by removing bark; a dividing furrow between two parts of a field,' Swed. dial. *raik*, *rēk* ON. *reik* 'parting in the hair.' Probably from *rei-* in Skt. *rināti* 'lässt laufen, lässt fließen, löst ab,' *rītī-ṣ* 'Lauf : Strom; Strich,' etc. (cf. *Mod. Lang. Notes* XXVI, 166) : Skt. *rēkhā* 'Riss, Strich, Linie,' MHG. *rīhe* 'Reihe, Linie, Rinne,' *rige* 'Linie, Reihe, künstlicher Wassergraben.'

49. *Rōbus*, *rōbur* 'hard kind of wood, esp. of the oak; hardness, strength, vigor,' probably comes from a base **rōbh-* 'hard, strong' : OE. *rōf* 'strong, brave,' OS. *ruof*, *ruob* 'tüchtig, bedeutend, berühmt,' Skt. *rābhas* 'violence, force,' *rābhatē*, *rambhatē* 'seize, hold.' Here belong also, through the intermediate meaning 'harsh, rough': OHG. *rapfen* 'verharschen,' MHG. *rappe*, *rapfe* 'Krätze, Räude,' Du. *rappig* 'räudig,' MLG. *rap-hōn* 'Rebhuhn; Wachtel,' OHG. *reba-huon* 'Rebhuhn,' ChSl. *reḅŭ* 'bunt, gesprekelt,' Gk. *ὀφφύος* 'dark, dusky,' OE. *earp* 'dusky,' etc. (cf. *Color-Names* 76 f.).

50. On *rubus* 'bramble-bush, blackberry-bush' : Goth. *raupjan*

'rupfen' compare NE. *raspberry* : *rasp*; MLG. *rūbusch* 'rubetum' : *rū* 'rauh.'

51. *Sacer* 'holy' is, according to Walde s.v. following Lidén, certainly related to ON. *sáttir* (**sahtaz*) 'versöhnt,' *sætt* 'Vertrag, Versöhnung.'

This is more than doubtful. For the ON. words are related to OE. *seht* 'agreed, at peace,' 'versöhnt,' *sb.* 'agreement, settlement; peace, friendship,' *sehtan* 'bring to an agreement with one another; settle (dispute),' *sehtlian* 'bring to an agreement; come to agreement,' NE. *settle* (a dispute). These are best combined with Skt. *saktá-s* 'hängend, haftend an,' *sájati* 'hängt, haftet,' *sanjatē* 'gibt sich hin an, beschäftigt sich mit,' ChSl. *sega* 'berühre,' Lith. *segù* 'hafte' (cf. author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVIII, 16; *Mod. Phil.* II, 472).

52. *Scandala* 'spelt' : Av. *scandayeinti* 'sie zerbrechen,' Skt. *skhádatē* 'spaltet,' Lat. *scandula* 'shingle,' etc. Compare OE. *spelt*, OHG. *spelza* 'spelt,' NHG. *Spelze* 'Hüllblätter der Körner, Spreu' : *spalten* (cf. Walde² s.v. *spelta*). But if the Germ. word is the original, *spelt* with IE. *d* cannot be directly compared with *spalten*, which has IE. *t*. It seems to me just as probable that Lat. *spelta* is the original. In that case comparison may be made with *spalten*, and more closely with Goth. *spilda* 'tablet,' OE. *speld* 'splinter.'

53. *Scintilla* 'spark, a bright, sparkling point,' *scintillāre* 'sparkle, flash' belong to the root *sqēit-* 'scatter, separate' : OE. *scādan* 'divide, separate; scatter, sprinkle (small particles); be scattered, fall (of small particles),' Goth. *skaidan* 'scheiden,' etc. (cf. *Color-Names* 60).

Similarly from *sqēid-* 'scatter, separate' come Lith. *skėdyti* 'von einander gehen, bersten,' Gk. *σκιδναμαι* 'be scattered' (of people, foam, stream, sun, ἄμα ἡλίῳ σκιδναμένῳ Hdt. 8, 23), *σκιδαρόν* · *ἀραιόν* Hes., MHG. *schiter* 'dünn, mager, lückenhaft,' Norw. *skitrast* 'sich zerstreuen,' EFries. *schittern* 'sprühen, Funken sprühen, sprühend und glühend umher fahren oder fliegen,' Du. *schitteren* 'glänzen, leuchten, strahlen, blitzen.' For meaning cf. No. 64.

To the same root belongs Lith. *skaidrūs* 'hell, klar' (Brugmann *Grd.* I², 177). But here the primary meaning, as in Goth. *skeirs* 'klar, deutlich,' was 'separate, distinct.' Walde is certainly wrong in referring these words to a root **sqēi-* 'glänzen' (*Et. Wb.*² s.v.

caelum, scio). For it is almost certain that no IE. root ever had the primary meaning 'shine, gleam.' Such terms are necessarily secondary.

54. *Scrotum* 'skin, hide' may represent **sqrto-m* 'shrunken, shriveled': Lith. *skrentù, skrèsti* 'sich mit einer trockenen Kruste beziehen,' *skretimas* 'das Betrocknen.' Here also may belong *scrōtum* if from **sqrōto-m*.

For meaning compare the following: Norw. dial. *skranta* 'become lean and bony,' *skrant* 'dry stony place,' Dan. *skrante* 'become sickly': Lith. *skrāndas* 'alter steif gewordener Pelz,' *skrañdis* 'Viehmagen'; MHG. *schrumpfen* 'einschrumpfen, runzeln': ON. *skreppa* 'Ranzen,' Lith. *skramblỹs* 'Magen'; Lith. *skrebtì* 'trocken sein oder werden,' ON. *skorpr* 'shrunken, dry': *skorpa* 'crust, bark'; OE. *scrincan* 'shrink, wither,' ON. *skrukka* 'Runzel': *skrokkr* 'Ranzen' (cf. *Color-Names* 45).

55. *Sēdulo* 'busily, diligently, zealously, unremittingly, solicitously' is derived by Walde, following the old grammarians, from *sē(d) dolō* 'without deceit, guileless'; and the adj. *sēdulus* is regarded as later formed from the adverb. Semantically this explanation is inadequate. I propose another: *sēdulus* from **sēdhelo-s* or **sēdhulo-s*: Skt. *sādhú-ṣ* 'gerade, richtig, ordentlich, tüchtig, trefflich, gut,' *sādhati* 'kommt oder führt zum Ziele,' *sādháyati* 'bringt in Ordnung, schlichtet, macht sich dienstbar; führt aus, besorgt, verschafft, erlangt, gewinnt,' *sādhana-s* 'zum Ziele führend, hervorbringend, verschaffend, bewirkend,' etc., root *sē-dh-*, *sēi-dh-* (cf. Nos. 9, 60).

56. *Sērius* 'grave, earnest' may have come to its meaning through 'heavy,' but that does not make it related to OHG. *swāri* 'schwer,' etc. For the latter, **suērīo-s*, comes from **suer-* 'swing, weigh,' while the former **sērīo-s*, comes from **sē-r-*, root **sēi-* 'stretch, hang down, etc.' Hence *sērius* meant properly 'weighty, slow,' as opposed to 'sportive, jocular,' and belongs to *sērus* 'slow, late,' *sēritas* 'slowness, tardiness' (see No. 57).

Similarly from **sēi-n-*, **sī-n-* come Norw. *sīna* 'drag oneself along, go slowly; stretch,' ON. *seinn* 'slow, late,' OE. *sāne* 'sluggish, slow,' Norw. *sīna* 'glide slowly away, disappear; sink down, become heavy.'

57. *Sērus* '(slow) late' is referred in Walde² s.v. to "idg. **sēi-*

'langsam, spät kommen, sich hinausziehen' . . . wohl identisch mit **sēi*- 'nachlassen, ablassen,' s. *sino* (anders Wood *a^z*, Nr. 499)."

I quite agree with Walde that the **sēi*- of *sērus* is the same as the *sēi* of *sino*. But I define the root differently: 'stretch, protract, delay; go slowly, sink, give way, yield, etc.': Norw. *sīna* 'stretch oneself; drag oneself along, go slowly,' OE. *sāne* 'sluggish, slow,' MHG. *seine* 'langsam, träge,' *seinen* 'verspäten, versäumen,' Lith. *at-sainus* 'nachlässig,' Lat. *sino*, *dēsino*, etc.: Norw. *saana seg* 'go languidly'; ON. *seimr* 'what can be stretched,' Norw. *seimen* 'slow,' *simr* 'thin and weak,' OE. *sāmra* 'worse' (not "später kommen," as in Walde², but 'fallen away,' 'inferior'): Norw. *saama* 'be stupid and sluggish,' *saamutt* 'sluggish, dull'; ON. *seilask* 'stretch out the hands,' Norw. *sīla* 'drag oneself along,' NE. dial. *sile* 'sink, subside,' Goth. *ana-silan* 'nachlassen, aufhören, still werden': Norw. *sōla* 'drag oneself along,' *sala* 'go sluggishly,' Lith. *sėlūju* 'zage'; OE. *sīdian* 'extend' (probably with *-dh-*, see No. 60), OHG. *sīto* 'laxe,' ON. *sīðr* 'demissus,' 'herabhangend,' OFries., MLG. *sīde* 'niedrig,' ON. *sīðr* 'weniger' (not 'später,' as given by Walde, but 'inferior'), Goth. *seipus* 'spät': Lat. *sētius* 'less, worse'; Lith. *sėkiu* 'strecke die Hand aus,' OS. *sīgan* 'einherziehen; sinken,' Icel. *sīga* 'sink down; move slowly; subside': Norw. *sagga* 'go slowly,' *sagg* 'sluggish person,' NE. *sag*: Gk. *ἥκα* 'softly, gently,' *ἥττων* 'lower, less, meaner, weaker,' Lat. *sēgnis* 'slow, slack, sluggish,' etc.

58. *Siat* 'oupei' may well be for **sijat*, but to derive this from an older **sīgat* because of OHG. *seih* 'Harn' is unnecessary. Compare rather Lith. *sijóti* 'sieben, sichten,' Lett. *sījāt*, ChSl. *sējati*. For the difference in meaning compare OHG. *sīhan* 'sehen,' *sīha* 'Seihe, Durchschlag,' ON. *sīa* 'Seihe, Sieb,' ChSl. *sīcati* 'mingere'; Norw. dial. *sīka*, *sīkja* 'sickern; langsam absehen,' OHG. *seihhen* 'mingere'; MHG. *sīfen* 'tröpfeln, triefen,' *seifel* 'Speichel,' NHG. dial. Als. *seifel* 'Harn; Menschenkot,' *seifleⁿ* 'harnen; den Kot entleeren.'

59. *Sīca* 'dagger,' Lith. *sỹkis* 'Hieb,' OE. *sāgol* 'club, staff,' MHG. *seigel* 'Sprosse, Stufe einer Leiter oder Treppe' do not belong to Lat. *seco* 'cut' but to a root **sēiq-* 'stretch out, reach; hang down, fall, etc.': MHG. *seigen* 'eine Richtung nach unten oder vorwärts geben, senken, neigen, schleudern, werfen,' *seige* 'Senkung; Richtung

einer Waffe,' *anseige* 'feindlich,' OE. *onsæge* 'assailing,' ChSl. *sěka* 'haue' : Lith. *sėksnis* 'Klafter,' *sėkiu* 'strecke die Hand aus; schwöre,' Gk. *ikavós* 'sufficient,' 'hinreichend,' *ικνέομαι* 'reach, arrive at; beseech,' etc. (cf. *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVIII, 14 f.). For meaning compare Gk. *ῥπέγω* 'reach, stretch out; stretch out (the hands) in entreaty; mid. reach at, aim a blow at, attack.'

60. *Sīdus* 'stars united in a figure, a group of stars, constellation' does not imply or presuppose the meaning 'shine' (: Lith. *svidūs* 'blank, glänzend,' etc.), but rather 'arrangement, order.' Hence *sīdus* from **sīdhos* 'arrangement, orderly figure' may be compared with OE. *be-sīdian* 'regulate, determine,' *sīdian* 'extend,' Gk. *ἰθύς* 'straight,' *ἰθύω* 'straighten, guide, direct, rule,' Skt. *sīdhyati* 'kommt zum Ziel,' OHG. *sitōn* 'machinari, machen, tun, ausführen, in Stand setzen,' Goth. *sidōn* 'üben,' *sidus* 'Sitte, Gewohnheit,' etc., pre-Germ. **sidhu-s* not **s(υ)edhu-s* (cf. author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVIII, 13), root *sēi-dh-* 'stretch out (toward), strive for; arrange, order, etc.' See No. 9.

61. *Situs* 'rust, mold, mustiness' and *sitis* 'thirst' may be correctly explained in Walde². But they can equally well be derived from the root **sēi-* 'nachlassen, ablassen' in Lat. *sino*, etc. Compare especially Norw. *sīna* (**sīnōn*) 'blive gold eller tør, om kør; mugne, suurne, om fisk (Aasen *Norsk Ordbog* 651); suurne og svinde ind, om kjød; svinde bort, formedelst rust og. dl., om korn paa ager' (Ross *Norsk Ordbog* 644), 'become dry or farrow, of cows; become moldy, of fish; sour and shrivel, of meat; be blasted because of rust, etc., of grain in the field' : *saana* (**sēnōn*) 'lose its taste, become stale,' *saana seg* 'move about in a limp and lifeless manner.'

Similarly from *sēi-q-* 'stretch out; hang down, etc.' (cf. No. 59) come MHG. *sīgen* 'sich senken, sinken; tropfend fallen,' *seiger* 'langsam oder zähe tröpfelnd, matt, schal,' NHG. Als. *saiker* 'langsam oder zähe tröpfelnd, von weich gewordenem Weine; sauer, verdorben, schimmelig.' Here perhaps Lat. *siccus* 'dry' (cf. Walde² s.v.).

62. *Sōlor* 'soothe, mitigate, console' may be referred to an earlier **sōlā* 'softness, mildness,' which may well be related to Goth. *sēls* 'mild, gütig,' etc. (Cf. Walde² s.v. *sōlor*.) These, however, are from a base **sē-l-* 'sink, droop, etc.; cause to sink, allay, calm, quiet' : Norw. *sōla* (**sōlōn*) 'drag oneself along,' *sala* 'go slowly and

languidly,' *salna* 'subside, become calm,' *saala* (**sēlōn*) 'go about in a dull, listless manner,' *saalen* 'dull and disheartened,' Lith. *sėlūju* 'zage,' *sėlà* 'Schwachheit, Ohnmacht,' ON. *sálask* 'die,' *sálaðr* 'dead,' root **sēi-*, whence ON. *seilask* 'stretch out one's hands, reach after,' Norw. *seila* 'bend the back,' *seilen* 'bent in, concave,' *seilda*, *sila* 'drag oneself along,' *sil* 'a slow, moping person,' NE. dial. *sile* 'glide, fleet past; sink, subside,' Goth. *anasilan* 'nachlassen, aufhören, still werden, sich legen,' Lat. *sileo*, etc.

Compare **sē-p-*, **sə-p-* in Norw. *sava* 'go slowly, saunter,' *saven* 'limp, languid; tasteless,' *seva* 'pacify, quiet,' ON. *sefa* 'beruhigen, stillen.'

63. *Sorbeo* 'suck in, drink down, swallow,' Gk. *ρoφéω* 'sup greedily up, gulp down,' etc., base **srebh-* 'sop, sup,' probably come from the root **sere-* in Skt. *sárati* 'flow.' So Lat. *sūgo*, OE. *sūcan* 'suck,' OHG. *sūgan* 'saugen,' *sūfan* 'saufen,' etc., are from the root **seu-* in OHG. *sou* 'Saft,' Gk. *ῥεῖ* 'it rains,' etc. The underlying idea, therefore, is that of drawing a liquid or semi-liquid substance or sop into the mouth with a sucking noise.

A related **sere-b-* seems to be represented by Norw. *sorpa* 'mold, slime,' *sorputt* 'smeary, dirty,' *surp* 'mire,' *surpa* 'a soft mass, esp. a mash of chopped straw, hay or grain,' *surpa* 'mix a mash; splash, splatter,' *sarpa* 'smear,' Swed. *sörpa* 'Brühfutter, Brühhächsel,' ON. *sorp* 'Mist, Kot,' *syrpa* 'Schlampe,' NE. dial. *sirp* 'wet overmuch, esp. to make leaven too thin for baking,' *sirpa* 'a semi-liquid mass,' *sirple* 'take frequent sips, drink a little at a time, tippie,' *sb.* 'a sip, mouthful, taste,' Swed. *sörpla* 'schlürfen.' Here may belong Lat. *sorbus* 'service-tree,' named from its red berries : **sorbos* 'smeared, red.' For meaning compare Lith. *dargas* 'garstig, schmutzig,' MHG. *terken* 'besudeln,' Ir. *derg* 'rot.'

For meaning we may compare Du. *slurpen*, NHG. *schlürfen*. But there is no reason for assuming with Hirt *PBB.* XXII, 236 that an *l* has been lost from *sorbeo*, or with Walde that *schlürfen* owes its *l* to *schlucken*. For here, as in many other Germ. words with initial *sl-*, the primary meaning is 'slip, slide,' whence 'slur over, be slovenly, slobber' and 'slide along, shuffle' :

ON. *slóra* '(slide along), dawdle, idle,' Norw. *slóra* 'shuffle along, be sluggish,' *slarra* 'glide or slip along with a tapping sound; saunter

about,' NE. dial. *slare* 'slide on ice; make noise by rubbing with the feet; drag the feet in walking (schlarfen); move slowly and idly; slur over; smear, bedaub; do anything in a slovenly manner,' Sc. *slair* 'lick up in a slatternly manner, eat greedily and with noise'; MHG. *slerfen* 'die Füße schleppend einhergehen,' NHG. *schlürfen* 'walk shuffling; sip noisily,' Steir. *schlerfen* 'nachlässig und unreinlich essen und trinken; beim Reden mit der Zunge an den Zähnen anstossen,' MLG. *slorpen* 'schlürfen,' MDu. *slorpen* 'sorbillare, sorbere, ligurire,' NE. dial. *slorp* 'make a noise with the lips whilst eating or drinking, eat greedily and coarsely, esp. used of spoon-food; shovel anything in a liquid or semi-liquid condition; do anything in a noisy, slatternly way; of boots and shoes: make a noise which resembles sucking; with *about*: trail about in wet or mire; with *over*: wash over hurriedly and imperfectly,' sb. 'a gulp, the noise made in supping and drinking coarsely and carelessly; a sop, a mess of food, a mouthful of spoon-food, a spoonful taken hastily and ungracefully into the mouth; a sloven, an uncouth person,' Norw. *slurpa* 'schlürfen,' 'gulp; smear,' *slurpa* 'slattern,' *slurp* 'mud, slush; slushy work,' *slarpa* 'slap with something soft and wet; splash, smear,' etc.; Swed. *slarva* 'nachlässig sein,' sb. 'Schlampe,' Dan. *slarve*, *slurve* 'unordentlich sein,' Norw. *slarva* 'babble; work in a slovenly manner,' NHG. dial. Als. *schlurbe*ⁿ, *schlorbe*ⁿ, *schlarbe*ⁿ, 'nachlässig gehen, die Schuhe mit Geräusch nachschleppen,' Lor. *schlurbe*ⁿ 'nachlässig gehen, die Füße am Boden schleppen; schlürfen, geräuschvoll trinken,' early Du. *slorven* 'sorbere'; Norw. *slarka* 'be loose, sloppy, e.g., of shoes too large for the feet; slam, slash; be idle, dissolute,' *slurka* 'drink in gulps,' *slyrkja* 'drink or lap noisily, of animals,' ON. *slark* 'Schwelgerei,' Icel. *slarka* 'lead an irregular life, debauch,' NE. dial. *slork*, *slorg* 'make a disagreeable noise in eating, eat up in large mouthfuls; walk with large and wet shoes through slush,' *slarky* 'smeary, discolored,' MHG. *slurken* 'schlucken,' Als. *schlurchen* *schlurgen* 'schleppend, schlürfend gehen,' *schlirgen* 'schmieren, sudeln; langsam schleppend und schwerfällig gehen; schlecht pflügen; schlürfen, beim Essen,' Bav. *schlurken* 'das r nicht aussprechen können; stammeln'; Steir. *schlurtzen* 'schlüpfen,' Als. *schlurtzen* 'schlürfen; schlendern,' NE. dial. *slart* 'splash, sprinkle with water, dirt, etc.; stain, make dirty,' Sc. *slairt* 'lick up in a

slatternly manner, eat greedily and noisily, gobble; with *about*: go about in a sluggish manner,' Lith. *slardyti* 'murmelnd antworten'; MHG. *slüpfen* 'schlüpfen; tr. schlürfen, sorbere,' *slupfern* 'schlürfen,' Icel. *slupra* 'eat with slobbering noise,' Dan. *slubre* 'schlürfen; intr. mit den Füßen schlürfen'; NE. dial. *slutter* 'slide, slip; walk in an ungainly, shuffling manner; slur over work, work in a slovenly manner; slur over one's words; eat or drink in a noisy, slovenly way, slobber; snore, make a noise through the nostrils when half asleep,' etc.

64. *Splendeo* 'gleam, glitter, shine,' Gk. *σπληδός* 'ashes,' etc., are from a base **sphle(n)d-* 'fly out in small particles, split, burst' : NE. *splint*, *splinter*, *splatter*, etc. Similarly from **sphel-g-* 'split, burst,' come ON. *spialk*, OE. *spelc* 'splint,' EFries. *spalk(e)* 'abgespaltenes Stück, Splitter,' *spalken* 'bersten,' Skt. *phalgú-s* 'winzig, schwach, gering' : *phálgu-s* 'schimmernd, rötlich,' *sphulinga-s* 'Funke,' Lett. *spulgūt* 'glänzen, funkeln,' etc., root **sphel-* : Skt. *phálati* 'springt entzwei, birst,' *sphālayati* 'schlägt auf, zerreisst,' etc. (cf. *Color-Names* 18).

For meaning compare the following: MHG. *spachen* 'bersten machen, spalten,' MLG. *spakeren* 'sprühen,' OE. *spincan* 'Funken sprühen,' Lith. *spingėti* 'glänzen' (cf. Zupitza *Germ. Gutt.* 162).—Skt. *sphūrjati* 'bricht hervor,' Lat. *spargo*, OE. *spearca* 'spark,' *spearcian* 'emit sparks,' *spiercan* 'sputter, sparkle,' MLG. *spranken* 'sparkle,' etc.—ON. *spretta* (**sprintan*) 'aufspringen, spriessen, spritzen,' MHG. *sprengen* 'sprengen, spritzen; sprenkeln,' *sprinze* 'Lanzensplitter; flimmerndes, glühendes Stück,' *sprinze* 'das Flimmern,' *sprinzeln* 'mit den Augen blinzeln.'—EFries. *spatten* 'springen, spritzen, auseinandergehen, zucken,' Skt. *spandatē* 'zuckt,' Lith. *spindziu* 'glänze, strahle,' etc. (cf. No. 65).—Skt. *liṣāti* 'reisst ab,' *lēṣa-s* 'Teilchen, Bischen,' *lēṣya-s* 'Licht.'

65. *Spondeo* 'promise solemnly, vow' : Gk. *σπένδω* 'pour, pour a drink offering, mid. make a treaty,' *σπονδή* 'drink-offering; plur. a solemn treaty' is an old comparison, and a good one. But Meisinger's added explanation (see Walde² s.v. *spondeo*) is entirely unfounded.

The primary meaning of *σπένδω* was certainly 'pour out,' and from this came its specialized use. In looking for a related word,

therefore, we should expect to find either 'pour' or some meaning from which 'pour' could come. This I believe we have in Skt. *spandatē* 'zuckt, schlägt aus,' *spandayati* 'macht zucken,' Lith. *spėndžiu* 'lege einen Fallstrick,' *spindžiu* 'glänze, strahle,' Gk. *σποδός* 'ashes,' EFries. *spatten* 'springen, spritzen, auseinandergehen, zucken,' NE. *spatter*, etc., root *spe(n)d* 'spring, jerk, twitch; scatter, sprinkle, pour.' For meaning compare Lat. *spargo* 'scatter, spatter, sprinkle.'

66. *Stella*, Gk. *ἀστήρ*, etc., may well be referred to *sternere*, but not as "die am Himmel ausgebreiteten, ausgesäten," for that is altogether too colorless. The stars were thought of rather as 'sparks.' So *star* belongs to *sternere* as *spark* to *spargere*. Here also belong Gk. *στέροψ* 'flashing, bright,' *στεροπή* 'flash of lightning, glitter,' *στράπτω* 'lighten' (cf. Prellwitz *Et. Wb.*² 433), and ChSl. *strěti* 'ausbreiten,' MHG. *stræjen* 'spritzen, stieben, lodern,' OHG. *strāla* 'Pfeil; Blitzstrahl, NHG. *Strahl, strahlen* (*Color-Names* 55). For meaning compare Skt. *kirāti* 'streut aus, giesst aus, bestreut,' *kara-s* 'Abgabe; Lichtstrahl,' *kirāṇa-s* 'Lichtstrahl,' *karaṇa-s* 'dunkelrot,' *kirikā-s* 'sprühend,' *karakā-s* 'weiss' (*ibid.*).

Skt. *tāras* 'Sterne' belongs rather to *tārā-s* 'durchdringend, gellend, funkelnd,' Gk. *τορός* 'piercing, sharp, clear, distinct,' etc. (*ibid.* 61). So also: Skt. *tējas* 'Schärfe, Spitze : Glanz, stechende Hitze, Feuer, Glut'; Lat. *acer* 'sharp, piercing, stinging : dazzling,' *aciēs* 'edge : brightness, glittering, twinkling,' etc.

67. *Stirps* 'stalk, stem' may be compared with Lith. *stirpstū* *stīrpti* 'etwas emporkommen, heranwachsen, zunächst vom körperlichen Wachsen bei Pflanzen, Tieren, Menschen.' This is probably from **stīr-* 'stiff, compact,' root **steiā-*, on which see Walde² s.v. *stīpo*. [Sütterlin's explanation, *IF.* XXIX, 127, is improbable.]

68. *Stīva* 'plow-handle' meant no doubt originally 'stock, stem,' from the same root as the above. But in view of *stilus* 'stem, stalk, stake,' OHG. *stil* 'Stiel, Stengel'; *stimulus* 'goad,' Skt. *pra-stīma-s* 'gedrängt'; *stīpes* 'stock, post,' *stīpāre* 'press, cram,' *stipula* 'stalk, stem,' *stipulus* 'firmus'; Lith. *staibus* 'stark, tapfer,' *staibis* 'Pfosten,' EFries. *stīpe* 'Pfahl'; Gk. *στίφος* 'anything pressed firm,' *στιφρός* 'compact, solid, strong,' Skt. *stibhi-ṣ* 'Rispe, Büschel'; Lith. *stīrti* 'steif werden, erstarren,' EFries. *stīr* 'steif, starr,' *stīren* 'starr werden,

gerinnen, starren,' *stīria*, *stīrps*, etc., I see no good reason why we should derive Lat. *stīva* from **stīps-vā* or **stīps-vā*, with reference to *stīpes* (so Brugmann *IF.* 28, 369).

Inasmuch as the underlying meaning in all these words was 'be or make stiff, compact,' *stīva* may be compared with Lett. *stīvs* 'steif, starr,' *stīwēt* 'steifen; scharf anziehen, spannen'; or from **stīgūā* or **stīg-ūā*: Lett. *stīga* 'Stengel, Ranke; Metalldraht; Saite,' Lith. *styga* 'Saite,' EFries. *stik* 'fest, steif, gerade,' *stikel* 'steif und gerade stehend wie ein Stachel, gerade auf, steil,' OE. *sticol* 'steep, high,' *sticca* 'stick, peg,' Icel. *stika* 'yard-measure,' etc.: *instīgo*, *stinguo*. [Cf. Sütterlin *IF.* XXIX, 128.]

69. *Stinguo* 'quench, extinguish' is no doubt the same as *-stinguo* 'thrust,' but hardly "vom Auseinanderstechen, Auseinanderstochern der brennenden Scheite hergenommen" (Walde² s.v.). The primary meaning was rather 'press, compress' as in the related OHG. *sticchan* 'stipare, pungere,' *arsticchan* 'expirare,' MHG. *sticken* 'sticken; heften, sticken,' *ersticken* 'ersticken; verstummen; vollstopfen,' Du. *stikken* 'sticken, steppen; ersticken, dämpfen.' This group may also be derived from **steiā-* 'stipare.' Compare *stīpāre*, ON. *stīfla* 'dam up, block up, stop up,' Norw. *stivla* 'dam up, choke, stop,' NE. *stifle* 'suffocate; extinguish, quench; deaden; suppress.'

70. *Sturnus* 'starling,' ON. *stare*, OE. *stearn*, *stāer*, OHG. *stāra* 'star,' Gk. ἄστρολον · ὁ ψαρὸς ὑπὸ Θερταλῶν Hes. (cf. Walde² 748) go back to a term descriptive of the starling. As this bird is variegated nearly throughout with pale-buff or whitish tips of the feathers, we may assume that it was named the 'star-bird' or the 'spotted.' In either case *sturnus* is related to *stella* (see No. 66). The probabilities are that, though the above words go back to the same descriptive term, the Greek, Latin, and Germanic words were derived independently. In any case it is certain that they did not come from a common word for 'starling.'

On the derivation of *sturnus* from the root *ster-* 'scatter: sprinkle, spot' compare Gk. ψᾶρ, ψᾶρός 'starling': ψᾶρός 'speckled, dappled,' ψαίρω 'touch, graze.' The color word certainly did not mean 'like a starling,' but the starling was named from the color word (cf. *Color-Names* 79).

Similarly OLG. *sprā* 'starling,' OS. *sprāla*, MLG. *sprēn*, MDu. *sprēwe*, Du. *spreeuw* 'starling' may be referred to the root **sprē-i-*, **sprē-u-* 'scatter, sprinkle' in MHG. *spræjen*, *spræwen* 'spritzen, sprühen,' etc. The *sparrow* was probably also named from its spots: Goth. *sparwa* 'sparrow,' etc. : Gk. *σπεῖρω* 'sow, scatter, sprinkle,' MHG. *spræwen*, etc. (not Skt. *sphurāti* 'stösst mit dem Fusse weg, zuckt'); OPruss. *spurglis*, *spergla-* 'sparrow' : Lat. *spargo*, NE. dial. *sparky* 'spotted, speckled, piebald,' MHG. *spreckel*, *sprinkel* 'Fleck,' Norw. dial. *sprekla* 'freckle,' ON. *spreklóttar* 'gesprenkelt'; MHG. *sprinze* 'Sperberweibchen, so benannt von der gesprenkelten Brust' (Lexer *Mhd. Wb.* II, 1118) : *sprinzen* 'bunt schmücken,' *sprengen* 'sprengen, spritzen; bunt schmücken, sprengeln.'—MHG. *spatz* 'Sperling' : EFries. *spatten* 'springen; spritzen,' NE. *spatter*.

Inasmuch as the thrush has a spotted breast, Lat. *turdus*, Lith. *strāzdas* 'Drossel,' etc. may be remotely related to *sturnus* (so Walde² s.v.) : root **ster-*, **stereu-* 'scatter' : 'sprinkle.'

71. *Surdus* 'indistinct, stupid, dull, deaf,' *absurdus* 'senseless, stupid, dull,' *sordēs* 'mud,' Goth. *swarts* 'dark, black' is an old comparison (cf. Schade *Wb.*² II, 904, with references). But we cannot start from the primary meaning 'dark,' but rather 'turbid.' I compare Lith. *sverdu* 'schwanke, taumele,' root **suer-* 'swing, sway, etc.' in Lith. *svirus* 'schwebend, schwankend,' *sveriù* 'wäge,' *svartīs* 'das Gewicht; der Schwengel am Brunnen; der Wagebalken,' *svirtis* 'Brunnenschwengel,' OE. *sweord* 'sword,' etc. : base **suer-g-* 'make turbid' : OE. *gesweorc* 'cloud, mist,' *sweorcan* 'become dark, sad, grievous,' OHG. *giswerc* 'Verfinstrung durch Gewölk, finstres Wittergewölk,' MHG. *swarc* 'dunkles Gewölke,' etc. (cf. *Color-Names* 29, 75, 90 f.).

For meaning compare the following: Skt. *dhānōti* 'schüttelt, bewegt,' Gk. *θύω* 'storm, rage' : *τῶφός* 'whirlwind, storm,' *τῶφος* 'smoke, mist, folly,' *τυφλός* 'blind, dim, dark,' Ir. *dub* 'black,' Goth. *daufs* 'deaf,' etc.; Gk. *θολός* 'mud,' *θολερός* 'turbid, muddy, dark,' NE. *dull*; Skt. *dhvasati* 'zerstiebt,' Lith. *dūsas* 'vapor,' Swed. *duska* 'rieseln, nebeln,' *duskig* 'trübe und regnerisch,' *dusk* 'trübes und regnerisches Wetter,' OE. *dosc* 'dark,' NE. *dusk*, *dusky*, Lat. *fuscus*.

72. *Tardus* 'slow, sluggish; dull, stupid,' *tardāre* 'make slow,

hinder, delay; be slow, tarry, loiter' are explained in Walde² as derivatives of a **t_ēru-* 'schlaff, matt, aufgerieben': Gk. *τέρυ· ἄσθενές, λεπτόν* Hes., Skt. *tāruṇa-*ṣ 'jung, zart,' etc. But this brings us into an entirely different range of ideas. If *tardus* is for an older **tarudus*, we may better compare *trūdo* 'press,' ChSl. *trudŭ* 'Bedrängnis, Mühsal,' *truditi* 'beschweren, quälen,' Pol. *trudzić* 'ermüden, bemühen,' refl. 'sich abmühen, müde werden,' OSwed. *þrōta* 'ermüden,' OHG. *drōzen* 'mit Beschwerde ziehen,' *bidriozan* 'bedrücken, verdriessen,' etc.

However, I should prefer to derive *tardus* from **t_ēdo-s* 'pressed, suppressed; heavy, sluggish,' root **tered-* 'press; rub': Skt. *tar-dayati, tṛṇātti* 'durchbohrt, spaltet,' etc. (*Mod. Phil.* V, 290). For meaning compare EFries. *drücken* 'drücken, drängen; langsam arbeiten, sich aufhalten, zaudern'; Lett. *tremju* 'stampfe,' Lith. *tremiù* 'schmettere nieder,' MDu. *drommen* 'dringen, drücken,' ON. *þramma* 'schwer treten,' Norw. dial. *tremma* 'stopfen, pressen, klemmen, drängen,' ON. *þruma* 'liegen; weilen, sich ruhig oder untätig verhalten,' Lith. *trìmti* 'sich beruhigen' (*ibid.* 289); MHG. *stopfen* 'stechen, stopfen,' NE. *stop* 'close up, choke; make close or tight; hinder, hold back, check; cease, desist.'

73. *Tēlum* 'dart, spear' may be from **texlum*. Compare Gk. *τόξον* 'bow,' NPers. *texš* 'Pfeil' (Hübschmann *ZDMG.* 38, 430): OHG. *dehsala, dehsa* 'Beil, Hacke,' OIr. *tāl* 'ax' (**tōkslo-*), ChSl. *tesla* 'ax,' *tesati* 'hew,' etc. (cf. Walde² s.v. *texo*).

74. *Trīcae* 'quirks, wiles, subterfuges; perplexities, vexations; trifles, trumpery' is well referred to a base *trei-k-* 'wind, twist' (Persson *Studien* 194). Compare with this MHG. *drīhe* 'Sticknadel, Handgerät des Flechtens und Webens,' Goth. *þreihan* 'drängen' (cf. *Lexen Mhd. Wb.* I, 463, with references), from **treik-* not **trenk-*, OS. *thrēgian* 'drohen,' *thrēga* 'Drohung,' etc., root *terēi-* 'twist: press, rub, terere; vex, annoy, threaten, etc.' in Gk. *τείρω* 'wear out, afflict, distress,' Lat. *trīvi, trītus*, Lith. *trinu* 'reibe,' OPruss. *trinie* 'droht,' *trēsziū, trāiszkau* 'quetsche, presse,' OE. *prāestan* 'twist: press; torture, afflict,' etc. (cf. *Mod. Phil.* V, 267).

75. *Vapidus* 'spoiled, flat' should not be compared with Icel. *hvap* 'dropsical flesh,' which is identical with Norw. dial. *kvap* 'a soft or moist mass': *kvapen* 'soft, moist, full of water; swollen, open,

gaping (of a sore),’ *kvapa* ‘swell; be soft or watery; exude moisture (of sores or gum-secreting trees),’ *kvapna* ‘swell up.’

As ‘swell’ seems to be the primary meaning, perhaps here belong also MHG. *hiüfel* ‘Wange,’ ON. *huáptr* ‘Wange, Backe, Maul,’ Skt. *çúpti-s* ‘Schulter,’ Goth. *hups* ‘Hüfte.’ With these compare Skt. *çōpha-s* ‘Geschwulst, Geschwür, Beule,’ Lith. *szupù, szupti* ‘faul, morsch werden (von Holz),’ Dan. *hoven* ‘swollen, big,’ *hovne* ‘swell up’; Norw. dial. *hosen* ‘spongy, porous; dropsical,’ *hosna* ‘become spongy, bloat,’ Gk. *κύστις* ‘bladder, bag,’ *κύστη · ἄρτος σπογγίτης*, Skt. *çavas* ‘Stärke, Übermacht’ (cf. *Mod. Phil.* VI, 444) : *çváyati* ‘schwillt an, wird stark, wird mächtig,’ *çundá-s* ‘geschwollen, aufgedunsen,’ Lith. *szaūnas* ‘tüchtig, brav’; Skt. *çótha-s* ‘Anschwellung, Aufgedunsenheit’; Lith. *szuūnas* ‘stattlich,’ *szaulis* ‘Hüfte,’ i.e., ‘the swollen, big part,’ *szvelnùs* ‘weich, sanft anzufassen,’ OE. *hwelian* ‘suppurate, make to suppurate,’ Lat. *colostra* ‘beestings’ (cf. *Class. Phil.* III, 81).

76. *Trīstis* ‘sad, mournful; stern, harsh, severe; harsh, disagreeable (taste, smell)’ is best compared with OE. *prīste* ‘bold, brave; shameless,’ OS. *thrīsti*, OHG. *drīsti* ‘dreist, verwegen’ : OE. *prāstan* (**praistian*) ‘twist; press; torture, afflict’ (cf. Noreen *Urgerm. Lautlehre* 232).

These are from a root **treis-* ‘twist, wring, press,’ also in Lith. *trēsziū, trāiszkau* ‘quetsche, presse,’ OSwed. *prēsker* ‘widerspēnstig,’ Norw. dial. *treisk* ‘hard; stubborn.’

For meaning compare the following: Lat. *torqueo* ‘twist, rack, torment,’ OE. *pringan* ‘press, crowd; oppress, afflict,’ *prōh* (**branha-*) ‘hatred, envy, rancor,’ *adj.* ‘rancid,’ ON. *prār* ‘faul, ranzig.’—ON. *preka* ‘drängen, drücken,’ *prekr* ‘Stärke, Kraft, Tapferkeit,’ OE. *pracu* ‘pressure, force, violence,’ *prece* ‘violence; weariness,’ i.e., pressure, active and passive, *prec* ‘oppressive, grievous.’—MHG. *drillen* ‘drehen, abrunden,’ *drel* ‘fest, stark,’ OE. *pearl* ‘strict, severe, stern.’—Lat. *trūdo* ‘thrust, press,’ ChSl. *truditi* ‘vexare,’ Lith. *triūdnas* ‘betrübt, traurig.’—Gk. *σπαγγός* ‘twisted,’ Lat. *stringo* ‘draw tight, press together,’ *strictus* ‘drawn together, tight; severe, strict.’—OE. *wriþan* ‘twist; bind,’ *wrāþ* ‘angry, fierce; harsh (to taste); grievous, terrible,’ MLG. *wrēt* ‘gedreht, gewunden : krumm, schief, knorrig; wild, grimmig; heftig, strenge; kräftig, tüchtig;

herbe, sauer, bitter.'—OSwed. *vrā* 'Winkel, Ecke,' MLG. *wringen* 'drehen, winden, zusammendrehen, drücken, schmerzen, quälen,' *wrank* 'sauer, herbe, bitter, strenge,' sb. 'Ringen, Streit; Groll,' Lat. *rancens*, *rancor* (cf. *Class. Phil.* III, 83 f.).

77. *Vērus* 'true' and its congeners I have discussed before (cf. *Pub. of the Mod. Lang. Assoc.* XIV, 329; *Class. Phil.* III, 84 f.). In part my explanations have been adopted (cf. Walde² s.v. *sevērus*, *vērus*). But that **uēro*- 'true' and **uerē*- 'speak' are from one and the same root seems not to be admitted. In fact, Walde does not even mention this connection of mine. I shall make one more effort, therefore, to prove my contention.

We may assume **uere*- as the original form of the root, from which **uēro*- and **urē* are ablaut-forms. That both 'true' and 'speak' are developed meanings admits of no denial; and that both may come from a common meaning is easily proved. This common meaning was 'make firm, affirm, establish, etc.,' as the following proves:

Av. *urvata*- 'Bestimmung,' *urvāta*- 'Bestimmung, Gebot,' Skt. *vratām* 'Gebot, Wille, Ordnung, Gesetz,' Gk. *ρήτρα* 'saying, speech; agreement, bargain, covenant' (Cypr. *φήτρα* 'Vertrag,' *φητάομαι* 'bestimme'), *ρήτός* 'spoken, named, specified, covenanted, agreed on,' OE. *wēr* 'agreement, treaty, promise, faith, fidelity, friendship,' *wērfæst* 'faithful, honorable, true,' *wēr* 'true,' OHG. *wār* 'verus, verax,' sb. 'veritas, fides,' *wāra* 'foedus, pactum,' *manda-wāri*, *miti-wāri* 'mansuetus, mitis,' ON. *værr* 'freundlich, angenehm,' Lat. *vērus*, *sevērus*, etc.

The root **uere*- of the above is probably identical with **uere*- in Skt. *vr̥ṇōti* 'schliesst, bedeckt,' ChSl. *vrěti* 'schliessen,' Lat. *operio*, etc. The earliest meaning was perhaps 'twist, bind, draw together.' For meaning compare Walde² s.v. *paciscor*.

Goth. *wrōhjan* 'beschuldigen,' OHG. *ruogen* 'anklagen; tadeln, schelten,' ON. *rǫgia* 'verleumden,' OE. *wrēgan* 'stir up; accuse,' *wrōht* 'accusation; quarreling; crime,' OS. *wrōht* 'Streit' do not belong to *uere*- 'speak' (cf. Walde² s.v. *verbum*), but to Gk. *ράκος*, *βράκος* 'tattered garment,' *ράκω* 'tear,' Skt. *vr̥kṇā*-s 'abgehauen, gespalten' (author, *Jour. Germ. Phil.* II, 230 f.). For meaning cf. Nos. 23, 24.

78. *Vincio* 'bind' is properly regarded as a derivative of the root **uei-* in *vieo*. As Goth. *-waddjus* 'wall' is referred to the simpler root, so OE. *wāg* 'wall,' OFries. *wāch* 'Wand,' OS. *wēg* 'Mauer,' pre-Germ. **uoikó-s* is from **ueik-* in *vincio* (cf. *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVIII, 16).

79. *Viscus*, pl. *viscera*, if from 'wind, twist,' may certainly be compared with Skt. *vēṣkā-s* 'Schlinge zum Erwürgen,' ON. *viskr* 'Bündel,' OHG. *wisc* 'Wisch,' Lith. *viskiù* 'bebe,' root **uei-s* in ME., NE. *wisp*, Dan. *visp* 'Rute,' etc., Skt. *vēṣtatē* 'windet sich,' Lith. *výstau* 'windele' (: Lat. *vistilia* 'viscera'), OE. *wise* 'growth, plant,' Lith. *vaisinu* 'mache wachsen,' etc. (*ibid.* XVII, 7 f.).

80. *Vitium* 'fault, vice, should be compared also with OS. *in-wid* 'Boshert, Tücke, Übeltat,' pre-Germ. **uitio-m*, OHG. *in-wit* 'Trug, Tücke,' OE. *in-wid* 'guile, deceit, malice; evil,' *in-widd* 'deceitful, malicious, wicked' (cf. author, *AJPh.* 27, 62).

81. *Uterus* 'womb; belly' should not be separated from *uter* 'bag.' For meaning compare Lat. *lūra* 'skin, leathern sack; entails'; Goth. *balgs* 'Schlauch,' OE. *belg* 'leather bag,' NE. *belly*; OE. *sēod* 'purse, pouch,' Goth. *suþn* 'Magen'; ON. *skreppa* 'Ranzen,' Lith. *skramblỹs* 'Magen'; OE. *codd* 'bag; cod, shell, husk, skin,' ON. *kodde* 'Kissen,' *koðre* 'Hodensack,' Goth. *qipus* 'Bauch, Mutterleib,' etc. (cf. author, *Mod. Lang. Notes* XVII, 9). Cf. No. 54.

82. *Volva* 'covering, integument; womb' certainly comes from 'wrap, cover': Lat. *volvo*, Gk. *εἰλύω* 'wind, wrap, cover.' For meaning compare OE. *hama* 'dress, covering; womb'; OE. *net*, 'net,' *nette* 'caul'; NE. *carul* 'covering of network for the head; omentum, amnion'; Skt. *vapā* 'caul, omentum' (**uṃpā* 'wrapper, covering'), Goth. *wamba* 'Bauch,' OHG. *wamba*, *wumba* 'venter, uterus'; Lat. *ind-ūmentum*, *omentum* (*id. ibid.*).